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13

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE

The Credit for this belongs to our people.

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NOL. XVIII NO. 131-

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1930.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHOLAPUR FLAG SATYAGRAHA MYSTERY

FLAG SATYAGRAHA MYSTERY.

10 Volunteers' Whereabouts Unknown.

ALLEGED BEATING OF SATYAGRAHIS.

BOMBAY, June 4. Mystery surrounds some of the Satyagrahis who went on the 31st ultimo to Sholapur to offer Flag Satyagraha. Mr. Ekbote, the leader, and ten of his comrades have not been heard of since they reached Sholapur, while five have returned to Poona.

MILITARY RULE.

It would be remembered that a party of 15 Satyagrahis, led by Mr. Ekbote of Satara, started from Poona on the 31st May and stopped at Mohon. On the 1st instant they proceeded to Kandi and then to Ball, the first station on the Sholapur-Poona line. They were arrested on the 2nd instant and taken to Sholapur.

It is alleged they were severely belaboured at Ball and Sholapur by the military. On reaching Sholapur, five members of the party were sent back to Poona, by the military authorities by the Madras Mail. But it is not yet known what has happened to Mr. Ekbote and the rest of the party. There is a rumour that Mr. Ekbote and some of his Satyagraha comrades were taken to a jungle in a motor car and there released.

During the first week of the Flag Satyagraha 61 volunteers were sent to Sholapur to offer Satyagraha. None of them was arrested, and put in jail. The Military authorities, it is alleged, have the volunteers who go there and send them back. The Maharashtra "War Council" has made arrangements to send a batch of 100 Satyagrahis shortly. Volunteers are pouring in from all districts.—Free Press.

Punjab's Dictator Arrested.

Sardar Sardul Singh Charged With Sedition.

LAHORE, June 4. Sardar Sardul Singh Kaveshar, President, Provincial Satyagraha Committee was arrested at Rawalpindi last night under section 124A Indian Penal Code and was brought here this morning. He was at Rawalpindi as a member of the Patel Enquiry Committee.—A. P.

COURT MARTIAL FOR GARHWALIS.

Alleged Facilities For Defence

RAWALPINDI, June 3. The court martial of 17 soldiers of Garhwal Regiment accused of disloyalty during the Peshawar riot of April 23 begins to-day at Abbottabad. The officer commanding the regiment has allowed them all facilities for defence and has at their request appointed Mr. Mukandilal, Barrister, Deputy President U.P. Legislative Council, as defence counsel.

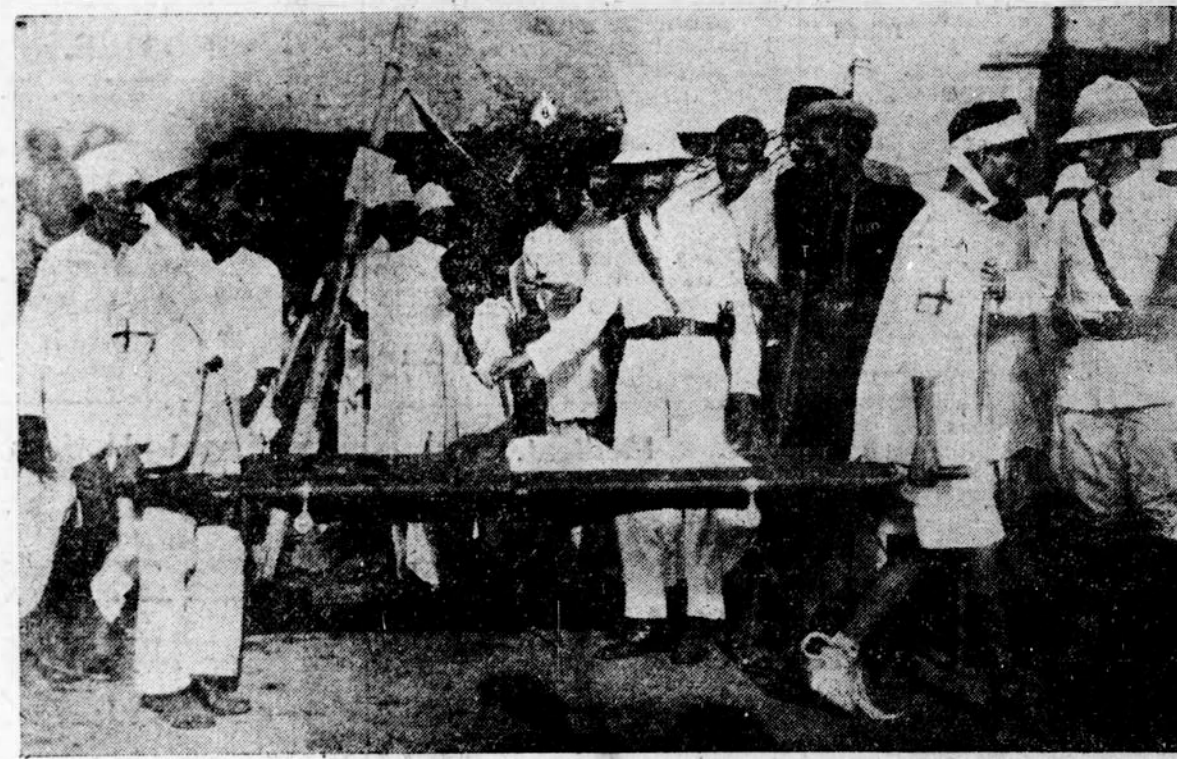
A special military officer has also been deputed to assist defence.—A. P.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS PLEAD FOR INDIA.

Will Prevent Shipment Of Supplies.

LONDON, June 4. The League against Imperialism is evincing keen interest in Indian political developments. The British Branch of the League organised a meeting last evening in the Essex Hall, to protest against the policy of repression now being carried on in India to suppress the National movement. Speeches were made denouncing these methods of perpetrating Imperialism.

"Hands off India" was the oft-repeated slogan at the meeting. Committees were formed to organise opinion in favour of Indian independence and to prevent shipment of supplies etc.—Free Press Beam Service.



Wounded Satyagrahis from World temporary Prison House being taken in stretchers for treatment, after the lathi charge by police.

More Repression In The Punjab

WHOLESALE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS OF LEADERS & WORKERS.

BONFIRE OF KHADDAR UNDER OFFICIAL AUSPICES.

200 Wounded As A Result Of Police Firing In D. I. Khan.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, May 31. Since 4 p.m. yesterday quiet now prevails in the city. Telegrams about police firing at the procession have been sent to the Viceroy and the Chief Commissioner. The actual number of wounded persons is not yet known.

200 WOUNDED. The police version about firing is that they fired in the air, but there are persons who received injuries from rifle shots. The list is being prepared of such wounded persons. It is stated that 200 persons have been wounded as a result of firing and police beating. It is reported that in spite of provocation the public remained non-violent and peaceful all through.

BONFIRE OF KHADDAR. At a main chok (crossing) several Gandhi caps, 200 yards of Khaddar and 40 uniforms of volunteers were burnt in the presence of military police and some officials. The bonfire lasted for an hour.

Military is still patrolling the city. All shops are closed even to-day. The people expressed their indignation by burning foreign clothes and hats at several places.

Forty volunteers arrested yesterday have been released unconditionally. The police have taken remand of 14 Congress leaders for 15 days. One more arrest of S. Bhagwan Singh is reported.—Free Press.

Wholesale Round-Up Of Leaders At Jhang.

JHANG, May 31.

A series of arrests of the Congress workers under Section 108, Cr. P. C., had been made here since the 19th instant. Warrants are issued under the signature of A. D. M. Lachait Ram Paras was arrested on the 19th instant and released on bail for Rs. 5,000.

Lala Ram Saran Dass was arrested on the 22nd, Bhagat Nand Lal and Lala Jiwanda Ram met the same fate subsequently. Lala Birbal of Chinot was also arrested at Chinot and brought here, under custody, day before yesterday. Although his warrant was bailable he was not released

on bail, though offered before the Court Inspector of Police. He was presented before the A. D. M. yesterday who required him to execute a bond, with two sureties, under Section 117 (3), Cr. P. C., for good behaviour and not to take part in political propaganda during the pending of the case, but at his refusal to do so, he was sent to the lock-up.

SURRENDERS TO POLICE. A warrant for the arrest of Lala Udelal was also issued. But he was out of station and arrived here only last night. He being informed of the fact this morning went to the City Police Station to offer himself for arrest. The public accompanied him in thousands and started a procession towards Kotwali, where he was garlanded by the public. When the procession reached near the Kotwali, the police authorities came there and presented the warrant of his arrest.

LEADER OF PROCESSION ARRESTED.

Mr. Ferose-ud-din of Wazirabad who was here for the last two days and was leading the procession was also served with a warrant of arrest under the same section. Both were taken to Kotwali, where on furnishing the bonds they were released. Mr. Ferose-ud-din presented himself before the Court to-day who required him to furnish a bail bond, under Section 117 (3), Cr. P. C., for good behaviour. He refused to do so and was sent to custody.—Free Press.

Repression At Nankana Sahib

LAHORE, June 1.

Report of arrests and convictions have been received from Nankana Sahib. The following persons have been arrested during the last two weeks:—

1. Sardar Ranbir Singh, arrested under Section 124-A, convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.
2. Dr. Sehanamal Kapur, under Section 108, sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.
3. Sardar Bhargosa Singh, under Section 108, sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.
4. Pandit Ram Rakha Mal, under Section 108, still under-trial.
5. Sardar Karam Singh, a young man of 18 years, was arrested on 30th May at about 11-30 p.m.

"BATTLE OF WITS"

Sangla People Successfully Delude Police

NAUJAVAN LEADERS TAKEN IN PROCESSION

SANGLA HILL, May 31. A very successful two days hartal was observed by Sangla people on the 29th and 30th instants when Comrades Ali Hussain and Bachanpal Bharti, President and Vice-President, respectively of the local Naujawan Bharat Sabha were arrested under section 108 Cr. P. C.

HUGE CROWDS SEE OFF ALI HUSSEIN.

Comrade Ali Hussain was arrested on the night of the 28th. The Police wanted to remove him to Sheikhupura by car during the night but were prevented by huge crowds who kept on all night vigil before the police station. He was, however, taken away to Sheikhupura on the 29th May by the morning train when huge crowds garlanded him and bade him farewell.

During the course of the day it became known that Comrade Bachanpal Bharti was also wanted by the police. It was thenceforward a battle of wits between the police, who wanted to arrest him unawares and the public, who did not like to give him up without a befitting demonstration.

FLOWERS SHOWERED ON BHARTI.

The police were however, successfully deluded and at 4-30 a.m. on the 30th May a huge procession of about 3,000 people including about 500 ladies with Comrade Bachanpal on horse back started from his house. The procession terminated at the Railway Station where the aged father of the accused, Mr. Bhagmal Bharti, President of the Local Congress Committee, handed him over to the police. People showered flowers and silver coins, great enthusiasm prevailed. The case will come up before the A.D.M., Sheikhupura on the 2nd June.—Free Press.

when he had just returned from the Satyagraha Camp after attending the volunteers' meeting.—Free Press.

Amritsar Waiting For Word Of Command.

AMRITSAR, June 1.

Mr. Gupta, G.O.C. of "War Council" in a statement to the press says that thousands of persons of all communities have enlisted themselves as volunteers from the city and the villages.

He further says that as soon as Punjab "War Council" commenced any march in the Punjab, Amritsar will give the highest number of Satyagrahis.—Free Press.

How Armoured Cars Started Trouble At Peshawar.

WITNESS' PATHETIC NARRATIVE DOPED NEWS FOR ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS.

RAWALPINDI, June 3. Hitherto sixty-one witnesses have been examined by the Patel Committee.

Sgt. Abduljallil Nedvi, a Hakim and Congress leader Peshawar, describing the incident of 23rd April lengthily, said he arrived at Kahl Gate that morning and saw a crowd at one end of the bazaar and Military at the other. He told this crowd the message of arrested leaders that they should remain non-violent and should disperse peacefully.

The crowd refused to disperse until military was removed from the Bazar, as they said some persons in the crowd had been run over by armoured cars without provocation. Witnesses implored them again to disperse and advised the authorities not to fire but disperse the crowd with water from the fire engine standing near-by, or with lathis.

He then went home and there he was told that firing on the crowd had begun. He tried to leave home to render some kind of help to crowd but could not do so as the lane, wherein his house was situated was occupied by military on the night intervening. 24th, 25th April military was withdrawn and on 26th police also was withdrawn from the city. People made abortive appeals to authorities not to withdraw police from the city, but they were told that police must take rest. In the absence of the police, Congress, Khilafat, Seva Dal and Akali Volunteers guarded city for two days.

WHAT HAPPENED ON MAY 31.

Narrating incident of 31st May, witness said being informed that British soldiers had shot two children, he saw near Khasakhandi Gate, Police and Military gathered at one end of the Bazar and a crowd at other end demanding bodies of the victims of firing. Being approached the authorities said a soldier had accidentally shot children and woman and for that he would be court-martialed.

Later the authorities sent the wounded mother of the shot children to hospital and gave the dead boy and girl to their father Gankashing, an employee in the military dairy farm. People took out a procession of children which was allowed to proceed on two occasions by the soldiers of the Koyi regt. when requested.

Later the procession came face to face with soldiers of Essex Regiment crowd came to standstill and witness advanced and enquired of the soldiers as to who their officer was, as he wished to make a request to him to allow the funeral procession to pass. Instead of giving any reply the soldiers made a bayonet charge which witness avoided by retreating. Soon after one soldier shot dead an old man, and other soldiers also fired at the processionists. The affair lasted about four minutes.

The processionists remained non-violent. The dead and wounded were taken to the shop of Dr. Khanshab.

COMMITTEE AND WITNESS IN TEARS.

Here the witness broke down and told the Committee owing to family reasons he could not court arrest and imprisonment. Nor could he withstand or see repression at Peshawar. Therefore, he had decided to leave Peshawar and the audience also shed sympathetic tears.

Witness then gave the Committee a list of the persons wounded and dead on the 31st May showing 9 dead till Sunday evening, 7 Muslims, 1 Hindu and 1 Sikh.

ARMOURD CARS PASS.

Two volunteers then ushered in to the room a young man named Ramchandra Pals who looked extremely weak and laid him on a sofa. Ramchandra told the Committee he was not connected with any political organisation. On the 23rd April when the leaders

were taken inside the Kotwali he was in the crowd, standing on the road. Suddenly, without warning one armoured car passed by his side trampling some people and while he was trying to avoid the other car four bullets hit him one after the other.

When he was being helped to one side of the road by some people, the second armoured car's wheels passed over the lower part of his stomach and killed two persons, who were helping him. The third car also passed over him. At five in the evening when he gained consciousness he found British Soldiers removing dead bodies from the scene in lorries and there was no crowd. Witness was taken to hospital, where at first he said his case was hopeless, but later entered him as in-patient and he was still in the hospital.

The Patel enquiry committee recorded further evidence to-day. Amirehand Bombawal, Congressman and Journalist, told, the Committee, that most of his reports to newspapers outside Peshawar about disturbances and other political occurrences between the 23rd April and May 15 were either withheld by the censor, or in some cases distorted. On May 15 he severed his connection with the press, owing to ill-health, and news sent by post only were published in full.

Messages telegraphed by correspondents of Anglo-Indian newspapers only were neither delayed nor censored, probably because they were written in consultation with the authorities witness then described incidents of and following April 23. He said the crowd on 23rd April was unarmed. He identified two photographs of the

AGA KHAN WINS DERBY

(See Page 5)

crowd supplied to Committee by some persons from Peshawar and pointed out that the crowd did not carry lathis or other weapons.

Hakim Abdulkarim Quareshi of Peshawar also said, the crowd was unarmed and that if the armoured cars had not trampled on persons from the crowd no trouble would have occurred. He said Military and Police were withdrawn from the city on April 25 and 26 respectively, leaving it to be guarded by the Congress and Khilafat Volunteers. Witness alleged military beat innocent pedestrians including one friend of witness in his presence.

He informed Committee the person had told him that his relative was shot at by a soldier yesterday at Peshawar. The bullet passed through his cap and went grazing his scalp, slightly wounding him. To-morrow will probably be the last sitting of Committee.—A. P. Special Service.

ARMOURD CAR INCIDENT.

RAWALPINDI, June 2.

With the conclusion of the fifth day's proceedings, this evening, the Patel Enquiry Committee finished recording evidence of the 55th witness. Most of these witnesses came from Peshawar. Almost all narrated the story that on 23rd April, after the arrest of the leaders, the crowd that had collected outside the police station was dispersing when without warning an armoured car rushed into the crowd trampling 8 to 14 men, as a result of which some died. The car then retreated and collided against the Despatch Rider on motor cycle, which was following it.

NO LATHIS CARRIED.

A few witnesses said that the Despatch Rider was also trampled. (Continued on page 5.)

FOREST LAWS TO BE DEFIED.

Berar "War Council's" Decision.

MR. ANEY IN CHARGE OF OPERATIONS

YEOTMAL, June 4.

The Berar "War Council" has decided to launch a campaign of Satyagraha against Forest Laws. Yeotmal will be the headquarters. Mr. M. S. Aney has been placed in sole charge of the operations. A very largely attended public meeting was held last night with Mr. Aney in the chair. Mrs. and Miss Shaligram, Dr. Patwardhan and Mr. Briljal Biyani, ex-M.L.C. and Secretary, War Council, spoke explaining the purpose and methods of Satyagraha and emphasising the importance of picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops.

TWO PERSONS SHOT

Police Firing in Bengal Village.

CALCUTTA, June 2.

News has been received in Calcutta that two men have been killed as a result of police firing at Pratapdighi in Contal subdivision of Midnapur district. It is reported that on Sunday afternoon the villagers announced their intention to manufacture contraband salt. Two Sub-Inspectors with a number of constables went to the place with the object of preventing this. Immediately on arrival, the police party, which made a few arrests, was surrounded by Satyagrahis, who caused damage to the bicycle belonging to one of the officers. Soon after, the Assistant Police Superintendent with 23 constables also came on the scene and were similarly surrounded by the villagers, who threw clouds of earth at them. All attempts at dispersing the crowd having failed a few shots were fired by the police with the result that two men were killed and several others injured. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police have left for the village.—A. P.

SINDHI "RAIDERS"

Beaten By Police.

BULSAR, June 4.

The Sindhi batch that proceeded to Dharasana depot yesterday showed great courage. They were beaten mercilessly. Captain Marwilla received injury on the testicles. Lieut. Shevay Motwani was assaulted in the ribs Tulsida and Parmanand were badly wounded. Mr. Thakkar of the Servant of India Society and Judge Tyabji visited Mr. Marwilla in the Hospital. Long conversation on the present situation in Dharasana took place. All injured are progressing well.

More Assaults On Satyagrahis

AHMEDABAD, June 3.

The following are some of the extracts from the statements of the Satyagrahi volunteers who were assaulted by the police. Mr. Mathurbhai Patel of Kaira says:—

The police asked us to disperse. On refusal they began to beat us with sticks. My testicles were so harshly pressed that I got senseless. Sgt. Laxmishanker Nagerdas Pathak says:—

Some Policemen came near me and asked if I wanted salt and they dragged me from there and threw me in a ditch of muddy and salty water. The police took out the uniform and felt upon me with the result I received good ducking and Not satisfied with the they gave lathi blows. They removed my Dhoti and making me naked threw me among thorns.—Free Press.

NON VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICE.P. and O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MAR-
SEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA
EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date	Steamers	Tons
1930		
May		
31st	Macedonia	11,120
June		
7th	Mantua*	10,946
14th	Comorin	16,132
21st	Maloja*	20,827
28th	Razmak	10,857
July		
5th	Ranpura*	16,501
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera*	16,083
26th	Rawalpindi	16,819
Aug.		
2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda*	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,501
13th	Mooltan*	20,347
20th	Ranchi	16,050
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin*	16,132
18th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak*	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana*	16,568
8th	Naldera*	16,083
15th	Ranpura	16,501
22nd	Morea*	10,946
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	16,819
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

* All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.
The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation in First, Second and Third Saloons, both single and return, have been reduced and that a fourth or "D" rate of £62 from Bombay to London or £85 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised. The above rates begin with the first sailing in June.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.
The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regraded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:

1st	2nd	Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.
Passengers taking off-season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th May do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed on steamers sailing between 31st May and 28th July inclusive.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANJOUR.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1930		
30th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Dumala	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—
Single Return
Bombay to Plymouth A £64 £122
B £66 £124
C £68 £126

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND
AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1930		
June		
6	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan
20	Narkunda	Colombo & Japan
25	Kidderpore	Straits, China and Japan
July		
4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan
13	Mooltan	Colombo & Japan
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued to the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—
To Fremantle £74
Adelaide £76
Melbourne £78
Sydney £80
Brisbane £82
Auckland or Wellington (N.Z.) via Sydney £109
Periods of availability 14 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930	June	Varela	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
	6th	Elora	Mombasa & Zanzibar.
	11th	Barjora	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
	18th	Karagola	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May 30 to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August, 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs/Friday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Bombay Branch:—
Kaltadevi Road.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.
LINEFOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND
JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Yamagata Maru	3807	22 May	7 June
Haruna Maru	10500		@11 June
Pambas Maru	5845	31 May	13 June
Kamomaru	8000		@25 June
Calcutta Maru	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru	10000		@9 July
Sedo Maru	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru	8000		@16 July
Kashima Maru	10000		@23 July
Totton Maru	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru	6270	29 July	12 Aug.

* Do not carry passengers.

(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Sawa Maru	11000	12 June	30 June
Kushima Maru	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru	12000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru	12000	19 June	25 June
Shinyo Maru	12000	26 June	2 July

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 28279, 28733
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN, HONGKONG
& SHANGHAI

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Tampai Maru	22nd May	10th June
Honolulu Maru	26th May	7th June
Shinnoh Maru	30th May	22nd June
Celebes Maru	24th June	8th July
Sumatra Maru	9th June	23rd July

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
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Phone Nos. 22150 and 22475.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 858.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A B.A. or B.Sc. with experience of teaching Mathematics in Sds. VI & VII. Apply stating minimum salary expected to the VICE PRESIDENT, M. M. High School, Kalra.

WANTED—A wholetime LADY DOCTOR, M.B., B.S., L.C.P.S., wanted for the Kanchan-gavri Maternity Home and Dispensary. Free furnished quarters allotted. Apply on or before 15th instant to the HONORARY MANAGER, Garden Lane, Sandhurst Road (West), Bombay 4.

WANTED—NATIONALIST UNEMPLOYED to write immediately for employment Scheme. Good pay. Particulars against stamp from Box 2569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGERS to exploit the sole manufacturing rights of the Miracle Cleans-Air. A wonderful money-making opportunity part or full time. Apply with anna stamp. NEW INVENTIONS CO., GHAT-KOPAR, BOMBAY.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, Gujarati knowing preferred having previous experience in commercial line. Apply personally CANJEE KHATOW & CO., Navsari Chambers, 4, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A Deposit Receipt No. 6129 in respect of five Shares Nos. 272454-58 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Jethalal Govindlal Patel has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Deposit Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

(Sd.) JETHALAL GOVINDLAL PATEL, Bombay, 3rd May, 1930.

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Personal.

MY heart-felt thanks to Ven. Father Jose Vaz, Jesus, Mary, Joseph, the Saints and Pope Pius X for success.

Trade Announcement.

MANGO AND LICHU FRUITS and Crafts, Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhai mangos 100 Rs. 7; 50 Rs. 4. Rose scented Lichu 500; Rs. 4. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Crafts Catalogue Free. Crafts Man, Laheria-sarai, No. 8, Darbhanga.

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Medical.

Public Notices

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Industrial & Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 14th June, 1930, at 2-45 P.M. to transact business.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th June to 21st June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers, Bombay, 30th May, 1930.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotment Letter No. 5744 in respect of 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 412456 to 412465 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Fatma Bibi, wife of Kassim Ebrahim Salehjee has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated June, 1930.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A Deposit Receipt No. 6129 in respect of five Shares Nos. 272454-58 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Jethalal Govindlal Patel has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Deposit Receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

(Sd.) JETHALAL GOVINDLAL PATEL, Bombay, 3rd May, 1930.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATES for five Preference Shares Nos. 46370/74 and twenty Ordinary Shares Nos. 185477/98 of the Punjab Portland Cement Ltd., standing in the name of Anant Vithal Nerurkar have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Name:—ANANT VITHAL NERURKAR.
Address:—C/o. A. B. Pandit, 14, Hanam Street, Fort, Bombay, 2nd June 1930.

Public Notices

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 961 of 1930.

Bai KHARSEDBAI KERO-BAD COWASJI DINDSHAW vs. Mrs. AVIES TATTAM Defendant.

To, Mrs. AVIES TATTAM, the defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 2,100/- being the rents for the premises occupied by you and interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 23rd November, 1929, till judgment, as also for the appointment of a Receiver of the goods lying in the premises occupied by you, for costs and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent till payment. Please also take notice that the suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 18th day of June, 1930, and unless you appear on that day in Court, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1930.

(Sd.) ED. FAHEY, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) Messrs. MULLA & MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions

TO-DAY'S HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

Celebrating Gandhiji's Incarceration.

(Through Satyagraha Committee). In order to celebrate the first monthly day of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, the Satyagraha Committee has decided to declare a General Hartal to-day (Thursday) and appeals to the public and merchants in particular to observe it most successfully.

A procession will start at 4-30 p.m. from the Congress House on that day and pass through Girgaum Road, Dhobi Talao, Bori Bunder, Rarnby Road, Churchgate Street, Apollo Street, Fort Road, Queen's Statue and then to the Esplanade Maidan where a public meeting will be held at 7 p.m.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the Volunteers under the Central Board of Bombay Volunteers are required to present themselves in their respective uniforms at Congress House at 3-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) to join procession.

MOTOR DEALERS ASSOCIATION.

To celebrate the first monthly day of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration the Committee of the All Indian Motor Accessories and Parts Dealers Union has decided to observe complete Hartal to-day (Thursday).

GUM BAZAR TO BE CLOSED. In accordance with the mandate of B.P.C.C. Satyagraha Committee, the Gum Merchants' Association have resolved to keep the Bazar wholly closed to-day.

HINDUSTAN SEVA DAL. All Hindustan Seva Dal Volunteers of the Matunga Camp should return their uniforms for redeyeing to Secretary, Girgaum District Congress Committee between 3 to 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 to 8 p.m. on or before the 6th inst.

NO PICKETING TO-DAY.

There will be no picketing to day of the cloth markets on account of the Gandhi Day and also because all the markets are closed. The Sevikas are requested to come to Congress House at 3-30 p.m. to join the evening procession in uniform.

Picketing was continued as usual in all the markets on Wednesday and it has again been resumed in Mulji Jetha Market from Wednesday. It is the intention of the Sevikas to make the sale of foreign cloth impossible in Bombay and with that idea it is intended to do more vigorous picketing. The Sevikas are as determined as ever to carry on their programme of dual boycott as chalked out by Gandhiji in spite of the ordinances.

MADHAV BAUG SWADESHI BAZAR.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood Swadeshi Bazar at Madhav Baug is closed to-day (Thursday) for observance of the Gandhi Day. It re-opens on Friday at 3 p.m.

GANDHI DAY AT ANDHERI.

There will be a public meeting under the auspices of the Local Congress Committee, Andheri, at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday) to celebrate Gandhi Day in the compound of Seth Lalji Nanaji, Versova Road.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A procession will start from 7 a.m. from Tilak Bridge Dadar for Gandhi Day.

THE SEVA SADAN.

The Marathi Training College Vernacular Final and Home Educational Classes and the Domestic Classes for women conducted by the Seva Sadan to-open after the summer vacation to-day (Thursday). These classes are open to women of all castes and communities.

G. I. P. MEN'S UNION.

A meeting of Railway Workers will be held on the 7th of June at 6 p.m. at Parel Gokhale Maidan, to honour Comrade R. S. Rulkar.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

There were no tenders for sterling to-day (Wednesday). Tenders will not be received till further notice.

Youth League Organises Prosession For Sunday

The Secretary Youth League writes:— Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, Sunday, the 8th June will be celebrated as the 'Gandhi Day' (Garwal-Paladin). A procession will start from Azad ground (Esplanade Maidan) at 4-30 p.m. and will terminate at Tilak Beach (Chowpatty).

"I MUST SERVE MY COUNTRY."

Boy Satyagrahi's Reply To His Father.

"Remember You Are A Maratha."

A touching scene was witnessed at the Mazagaon Police Court on Wednesday afternoon at the trial of 89 satyagrahis who were arrested on May 18 while on the way to Wadala Salt Depot.

An aged Maratha entered the court room and told the trying Magistrate Mr. N. T. Junglawalla that he had come there to take his son back who was among the arrested Satyagrahis.

The Magistrate asked the old man to point out his son, whereupon a young man came forward from the dock. He said his name was Trimbak Vilhal.

The Magistrate asked the accused if he was willing to go back with his father.

YOU ARE A MARATHA!

"No," said the accused and addressing his father declared, "Father, you are a Maratha. Remember your forefathers."

The Magistrate enquired of the old man as to who supported him. Pointing out the accused the old man replied "He is my sole supporter and my only son."

The Magistrate turning to the accused said it was his duty to serve his father.

The accused replied in the following words: "I have served my father well. Now I must serve my country and so I go."

This moved the old man into tears and the matter ended there.

COURT RELENTS.

At the conclusion of the trial against the other Satyagrahis, the Magistrate again asked the boy accused if he would go back with his father to which the latter again replied in the negative. Thereupon the Magistrate sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment only and made the following observation: "In view of the appeal of your aged father who says that you are the only supporter of his family and that if you are sent to jail they will be starved, I have given you a light sentence. It is your duty to support your father."

"WE ARE OUTLAWS."

The trial which commenced in the afternoon was marked by many interesting incidents. A soon as the accused were brought into the court they shouted national slogans with one voice.

They were asked to squat on the floor but they refused to do so and complained the ground was dirty. Subsequently they were provided with benches.

As soon as the Magistrate entered the court they shouted "We are all outlaws" and continued the slogans for several minutes.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, stated that the 86 accused were arrested on May 18 while proceeding to Wadala with a view to raiding the Salt pans. They were camped in the Kings Circle Garden the previous night. The next morning the police formed a cordon round them but some of them broke the cordon and proceeded to Wadala. On the way they were arrested by the Police.

"GOVERNMENT GUILTY."

The Magistrate asked the accused "Do you plead guilty or not when one of the Satyagrahis remarked 'We are not guilty but the Government is guilty of arresting us.'"

Several accused refused to offer any plea but some others said they had deliberately broken the Salt laws "because they were atrocious."

Sgt. Rustonji Nusservanji, a Parsi youth, said "Salt is a natural product. Government has taken it. It is the duty of every respecting Indian to break this law."

Yet another Satyagrahi was asked if he pleaded guilty to the charge of being members of a unlawful assembly said "The whole trial is a farce and have no time to take part in it."

There were other replies which evoked laughter in court in which accused freely joined. One of the Satyagrahis asked the Magistrate himself to break the Salt law.

Inspector Patwardhan then led the prosecution evidence and asked to having arrested the Satyagrahis while going from Madanga to Wadala. This statement was contradicted by some who said they had not been to Madanga at all and were arrested while coming back from Wadala with salt.

The Magistrate then framed charge against the accused that they had committed an offence under section 143 I. P. C., namely being members of an unlawful assembly whose object was to break the salt laws and asked the accused if they have any statement to make.

APPEAL TO MAGISTRATE.

Venkateshwar, a South Indian Satyagrahi addressing the court said "We are out to put down this edifice of British administration. Are you not ashamed to serve under such a Government? Are you not moved? Are you so blind to the atrocities being committed by the Police."

Transferred To Nasik Jail.

"DO NOT SIT SILENT."

Nariman's Message From Prison.

A number of Bombay leaders who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment were removed to the Nasik Jail on Wednesday morning.

Among those who were sent on Wednesday were Shriyut Rameshchandra Amichand, a well-known mill-owner of Ahmedabad, Shriyut K. F. Nariman, J. N. Choksy, Yusuf Meherally, K. M. Munshi, K. K. Master, Nartheram N. Pappal, Chinotlal P. Vyas, Ghatpure, Shriyut Ganpatishanker Desai, S. K. Patil, M. B. Nihadkar, C. K. Narayanswamy, R. S. Paddidri, B. N. Patankar, R. K. Iyer, C. B. Johary and Deshpande of the Red Flag Union.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

Messrs. Nariman, Choksy and Rameshchandra were given accommodation in a second class compartment while the rest were accommodated in a third class compartment. Those who were given simple imprisonment were allowed to put on their own clothing while those who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment were in jail regulation uniforms.

NARIMAN'S MESSAGE.

Dr. Choksy was in his own clothes though he was awarded rigorous imprisonment. A large number of the friends of the leaders collected at Byculla Station and garlanded them. They were in the best of spirits. Mr. Nariman giving his message to the country before the train started said: "Do not sit silent. Do not allow government to sit silent." When the train steamed off the platform the leaders were given a hearty send-off by shouts of 'Mahatma Gandhi ki jai.'

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER ASSAULTED BY SERGEANT

The Congress volunteer No. 193 was assaulted at the Congress office that when he was selling cotton and took at the Portuguese Church, Girgaum, he was assaulted by a sergeant. He was saved by the other people who intervened.

WAKE, arise, join our band and serve the country.

The Magistrate then passed the judgment. In view of the fact that eleven accused were below the age of 16, he sentenced them to a day's simple imprisonment. He ordered one of the accused to be discharged because he had put forward the plea that he was arrested from among the public and was inclined to give him the benefit of doubt. The Magistrate also sentenced Trimbak Vilhal to a day's simple imprisonment because of his father's appeal.

As for the rest of the accused numbering 73, he sentenced them to a term of three months rigorous imprisonment.

WORLI INJURED PRISONERS PROGRESS WELL.

The Worli prisoners who were injured by the police assault on Tuesday are all progressing satisfactorily in the Congress Hospital.

QUIET AT WORLI PRISON.

The situation at Worli prison was absolutely quiet on Wednesday. The military have been withdrawn, but a strong police force is still maintained at the gate to guard the chawls.

CANARDS ABOUT WORLI PRISONERS.

There is no truth in the canards spread in certain evening newspapers that Worli prisoners were seen in the Muslim meeting at the Esplanade on Tuesday. In fact no Satyagrahi prisoner abuses the Manual rules and it is wrong to state that they took part in Tuesday's demonstration.

POLICE AND WORLI INCIDENT.

A Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—With regard to the regrettable incidents in Worli Prison on Tuesday resulting in a number of Satyagrahi prisoners, both convicted and under-trial, being charged by the police one should like to know under what authority the Police Commissioner entered the jail precincts and order his men to charge the prisoners with this in the jail compound.

Did Mr. Warner, the Jail Superintendent, under whose care the prisoners are supposed to be and who alone has the authority to maintain order, call for police aid or did the Commissioner and the police take upon themselves the performance of duties that did not belong to them? Will the Director of Information come out with a reply to this query?—Yours, J. K.

"NEW ERA SCHOOL" IN BOMBAY.

Progressive Ideals Of Education.

(From A Correspondent). In the airy and healthy locality overlooking the spacious Gwally Tank maidan, one more school aptly called the "New Era School" is now added to the educational institutions of Bombay. The school which opened last Monday teaches from the infant and primary classes to the University Matriculation standard. It aims at imparting all-round education on the thoroughly modern and up-to-date lines, incorporating the fundamental principles of Kindergarten and Montessori methods, so as to give pupils ample opportunity to develop health, character, self-discipline and independent and rational thinking, as also a spirit of boldness and enterprise.

Besides the regular studies, equal attention is paid to scouting, girl-guiding excursions and trips, school debates, concerts, theatricals, etc. The school which is co-educational, teaching boys and girls, inculcates patriotism and the national spirit. With such an annular aim, the school offers a valuable contribution to the educational progress of the city.

THE STAFF.

Practically all the credit for this enterprise goes to the Principal, Mr. M. T. Vyas, M. A. Education (London) who four years ago was responsible for establishing the New Era School which under his guidance developed into a leading institution of its kind in the city. Mr. Vyas has secured for the New Era School the assistance of competent board of Educational Advisers consisting of Mr. K. S. Vakil, M. Ed. (Leeds), I.E.S., F.R.C.S. (Educational Inspector S.D.), Mr. V. A. Anklesaria, B.A., Principal of Elphinstone High School and Vice-Principal of Secondary Training College Bombay, and Mr. R. V. Parulekar, M.A., M. Ed. (Leeds), Secretary of the Schools Committee of Bombay Municipality. Mr. Vyas has also been fortunate enough to secure the services of an enthusiastic and well trained staff among whom may be mentioned Mr. V. Y. Shrivastava, Director of Letters Montp. France, Dip in Education (Leeds); Mr. C. T. Vyas, B. A., S.T.C.D.; Miss Clare Mendonca, B. A. (Hons), B. T. (First class) for teaching English; Mrs. M. Chokshi, M.A. (First Class, S.T.C.) (Late Professor of the Wilson College) for teaching English; Professor J. C. Daruwalla, M.A. (for French and English); Mr. A. M. Patel, M.Sc. (Distinction) for Mathematics and Science; and Miss J. Sanjana B. A. (Hons) for English and Persian.

WHERE ARE THE LEAGUES OF MERCY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Will you please enlighten me if by any "fatwa" the Congress itself and its associate bodies have either taken upon themselves entirely or debared other bodies to help and to render all other assistance to the wounded volunteers and the other unfortunate victims of Police lathis and firing? Whether it is a big city like Bombay or a village like Untari (Dharwad) the absence of any active help and assistance from numerous Leagues of Mercy, St. John, Ambulance Organizations and special women organizations and institutions is, indeed, very surprising.

Equally strange is it that a host of society ladies, including Parsis and Europeans who on other occasions are seen in battalions trying to help and nurse the victims of an enemy's wrath or guns are conspicuously absent from their rightful field of activity!

PICKETING GOING STRONG.

The women volunteers of the Desh Seva Sangha are continuing their picketing as usual. In spite of the Viceroy's ordinances, volunteers are joining in increasing numbers, and up till now more than 500 have been enrolled. Among these 10 are Muslims, 10 Parsis and one Christian.

The volunteers are divided into different batches under the following ladies as Captains: Mrs. Perin Captain, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Jashvi Rayji, Mrs. Kusum Mehta (daughter of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad), Mrs. Kantaben Khendawala, Mrs. Champaben Chhavi, Mrs. Hazrat, Mrs. Mohand Shah and Miss Sabubai Waghe.

On Wednesday morning, picketing was resumed at Girgaum, Moraji Goudas Market, Mangaldas Market, Vadgadi, Pydhonie Yarn Market, Dadar and Parel. The picketing is for the present suspended at Bhuleswar, Mulji Jetha Market and Mandvi, but it will be shortly resumed in a better organized manner after a sufficient experience of the other centres.

Facilities For Seeing Political In Jail.

GUJARAT, June 1. The Joint Secretary, City Congress Committee, has issued a statement to the Press to the effect that the local City Congress Committee provides all sorts of facilities to the relatives and friends who intend to interview political prisoners in the local special jail.—Free Press.

MR. JINNAH'S STATEMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—I have carefully gone through Mr. Jinnah's statement to the press and your comments upon it. I should, however, like to comment on a point or two and I hope you will kindly publish it in your esteemed paper.

The one striking point in Mr. Jinnah's statement is his complete avoidance of reference to the question of amnesty to political prisoners. He has only to find fault with Mahatma Gandhi's attitude at the meeting with the Viceroy on December 23 and only all confident that in case Mahatmaji "had not taken up the attitude he did on December 23 Lord Irwin would have done his best to meet us reasonably on that point." But why does Mr. Jinnah not declare his own view on this point. One can only infer from his statement his fervent desire to attend the Round Table Conference without one word of protest against the incarceration of thousands of his countrymen.

It is really difficult to understand Mr. Jinnah's over-zeal to attend the Round Table Conference especially when only vague declarations are coming from him.

The second point that I should like to emphasize is Mr. Jinnah's grievance against the vague phraseology of Mahatma. Mr. Jinnah calls substance of independence a vague term, but what about his (Jinnah's) substantial transfer of power?

Again, will Mr. Jinnah say whether he has any definite period in mind when he uses "earliest possible moment"?

Mr. Jinnah is said to be a practical politician and it is really strange and painful that he has not grasped the gravity of situation in the country. He is not able to say that "the civil disobedience movement is supported by all or even by the bulk of the people of India" in spite of the fact that except the handful of Liberals who may be called generals without army, this movement has got the heavy co-operation and moral support of all the sections of the people of India. His failure to realize the strength of the present movement may be perhaps due to heavy legal work—Fours, etc.

C. M. MACCEE.

WHERE ARE THE LEAGUES OF MERCY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Will you please enlighten me if by any "fatwa" the Congress itself and its associate bodies have either taken upon themselves entirely or debared other bodies to help and to render all other assistance to the wounded volunteers and the other unfortunate victims of Police lathis and firing? Whether it is a big city like Bombay or a village like Untari (Dharwad) the absence of any active help and assistance from numerous Leagues of Mercy, St. John, Ambulance Organizations and special women organizations and institutions is, indeed, very surprising.

Equally strange is it that a host of society ladies, including Parsis and Europeans who on other occasions are seen in battalions trying to help and nurse the victims of an enemy's wrath or guns are conspicuously absent from their rightful field of activity!

It would pain me to believe that many of these Christian organizations manned by Christians are apathetic to render any assistance to the Indian wounded. I would even refuse to believe that the above-mentioned organizations consider the civil resistance, the salt law breakers, the National Flag Satyagrahis or any Indian Law breakers generally as even worse than the enemies of British Empire. Are they so untouchable that they who do not believe in untouchability even fight shy of touching them? Are not many of these institutions helped by Indian merchants, local bodies, corporations or even by Provincial and Imperial Government with the Indian tax payers' money? Is Christian mercy reserved for people "censored" by the Government?

I would, therefore, feel very happy to know what reasons and considerations keep these austere, merciful and semi-religious, social service bodies away from the people who out of a certain conviction have adopted a special line of action for the freedom of their country.—Yours, etc.

APPEAL AGAINST SIND PRIS ACQUITTAL.

KARACHI, June 1. Under instructions from the Government of Bombay, the public prosecutor, Sind filed an appeal in the Sessions Court, Sukkur, to-day against the acquittal of Pir Rasarao of the charge of murder. The appeal will be heard on August 7.—A. P.

The Handy Tablet Medicine.

PEPS

for

COUGHS, COLDS, CHILLS, SORE THROAT & FLU

As a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable healing and germicidal juices which soothe the throat, destroy infectious germs, and strengthen the bronchial passages and lungs.

1 P. 778.

WHY THE SALT TAX MUST GO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Rightly has Mahatma Gandhi put the item of the salt tax in the forefront of his programme.

It is no new cry, the iniquity of the tax and monopoly and the need for their repeal having been brought to the notice of the Government since the time of the late Mr. C. K. Gokhale.

Below I give some illuminating extracts from Mr. Gokhale's budget speeches:—

In his budget speech of 1904, he observed: "The salt-duty question in India is essentially a poor man's question: for it is the poorer many and not the richer few who eat more salt when it is cheap and less when it is dear. The manufacture of salt in India is strictly under Government control, and the Government is a monopoly. And the monopoly is enforced under restrictions and in a manner which have the effect of transferring about a third of the industry to the foreign manufacturer. Numerous small salt works which formerly existed on the coast have been suppressed and the manufacture has been concentrated at a few places with a view to bringing it under effective control. The result is restricted production. We have an extensive sea-board and salt-mines too, and can manufacture every pound of salt we need. And yet under the existing fiscal system, about a third of our supply comes from foreign countries."

Again in his budget speech of 1905, he remarked: "That there is still a very large margin for increased consumption (of salt) is evidenced by the fact that in Burma, where the duty is only one rupee a maund, the average consumption of salt is 17 lbs. per head, as against about 10 lbs. in India proper, where the duty has been Rs. 2 a maund for the last two years and Rs. 2.8 before that. Even with the present reduction the import amounts to about 1600 per cent. of the cost price, as it takes only about an anna and a half to manufacture a maund of salt, and it is clear that this is a very heavy tax on a prime necessity of life, which, as Professor Fawcett once said, should really be 'as free as the air we breathe and the water we drink.'"

Then in 1907 when the duty was reduced to Re. 1 per maund, he replied to argument that the tax did not press with undue severity even on the poor and that the salt-tax is the only contribution towards the public expenditure that is made by a large number of the people, Mr. Gokhale said: "The remarkable expansion of consumption that has taken place since the duty was first lowered in 1903..... an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in five years—is conclusive evidence of the fact that a high rate of duty entails serious privation and suffering to the poorer classes of the people."

As for the contribution of the poor towards the public expenditure, he said that they contributed more than their fair share even with the lowered salt-duty, and further remarked: "These classes consist almost entirely of a broken and exhausted peasantry, without heart and without resource, and sunk hopelessly in a morass of indebtedness. It is from this peasantry that over the greater part of India, the land revenue of the State is derived, and it is the same with Provincial Rates. Then the bulk of the revenue from drink comes from these classes. Under forests they have been deprived of their immemorial right of free grazing and free fuel. My Lord, I have made these observations, not because Mr. Morley's pronouncement of last year on the subject of the salt-tax encourages the hope that we may now look forward to the time when the tax may be done away with altogether."

It is a pity this hope of such a great Indian statesman has not yet materialised. The sooner this hateful tax and monopoly go the better for the people and the Gov-

ernment. The loss of revenue should be met by a reduction in the military and civil expenditure. If the Government continues to refuse to consider the justice of our case, then we will have no option but to persist in our agitation. People are no longer in a mood to take things lying down.—Yours, etc.

DHANVANTRAI SAKARLAI, THAKORE.

Baroda, May 30.

INDIA.

Mild, marvellous and mighty. Are men and women of India; Holy, wholesome spirits have they. And ahead to their goal they march. Toll thou O! Bells of Independence, March on, the HOSTS OF SWARAJ. Harvest shall we PURNA SWARAJ; Indians then shall sing this song. SON OF INDIA.

THE RANGOON TRAGEDY.

(Continued from page 4.) delight. Without a fast, funeral or nuptial, is not the mode. With the advance of industrialization of the country, manual labour has had to be imported from India. Rangoon is a prosperous port and harbour. Six thousand labourers are required in some of its docks. The men were mostly Telugus—the same people who used to be carried in lakhs during the harvest season to reap corn for the happy Burmese field-owner. Latterly there has been some dispute over the wages of the dock workers. They were called Komangs, an appellation which they resented as derogatory to be known as Andhras. (The name is familiar in business circles in Bombay—the Andhra Valley Company).

Andhra labour in Rangoon was dissatisfied with DISAPPOINTED BURMESE LABOUR. Its wages went on a strike. The shipping companies, which are dominated by the Incheape spirit, drafted Burmese labour. It was not found wholly satisfactory. The demands of the Andhra labourers were conceded. They came back to work. The Burmese employees were discharged. It was the Burmans were in the hope that they would be continued. Unable to vent their chagrin directly upon their employers, Burmans who were not without grievance, vented their characteristically frenzied displeasure upon the Andhras in the most atrocious way peculiar to them, with the resultant carnage, without a precedent as recorded above. The calculated fury of both the Dravidians (Andhras) the one hand and those Tibetan Mongolians (the Burmans) on the other, shows the difficulties of a peaceful amalgamation of the two races except under bonds of mutually recognised spheres of interest. The two civilizations are totally different.

LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.

The Burman papers strongly criticise the police. And it is really a matter of surprise that matters were allowed to reach the proportions they did. Burma is a land with a sparkling future and a land of promise. The abundant resources of nature run to waste. Extended paid cultivation alone would support a much larger population than it does. Laws and regulations tampered to the requirements of the internationally trained immigrant world would bring about plenty to the teeming millions at least Southern India and in still the needed habits of thrift foresight and a general love of humanity into the too clannish Burman.

Madras, June 3.—A Vedaranyam message says that a notice has been issued by the local sub-magistrate announcing that property seized from the Satyagrahi Ashram by the police will be auctioned to-day.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1930.

MUSLIMS TO THE FORE.

If the Parsi procession of Thurs-
day last made history for the
Parsis the Muslim procession and
meeting on Tuesday have repeated
for Bombay Mussalmans the his-
tory of 1920-21—only in a grander
style. For, it is no exaggeration
to say that never before has Bom-
bay witnessed such a huge demon-
stration by Mussalmans. Repre-
sentative as it was of all sections
of Mussalmans, prominent among
them being the merchants, the
procession, as also the mammoth
meeting in which it culminated,
must have been an eye-opener
to the opponents of united
Indian Nationalism. The reasons
for the Muslims' rally to the na-
tional movement were thus
summed up by Seth Chhota-
nani: "Islam gave the message
of freedom to the whole world and
as such no Muslim could be op-
posed to this movement," and
Maulana Hafizur Rahman remind-
ed the audience: "Freedom of

India meant the freedom of the
whole Islamic world."

The movement has spread among
Mussalmans throughout the coun-
try. The decision that the
Ulema of India took at the annual
session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema at
Amroha has marked the turning
point in the attitude of Mussal-
mans towards the national move-
ment. Everywhere one sees unmis-
takable signs of Muslim re-
awakening in spite of frantic ef-
forts by communalists to lull them
back to sleep. In Delhi which was
claimed to be one of the strong-
holds of the communalists—even
as Bombay was supposed to be—a
grand meeting of 20,000 Mussal-
mans was held the other day and
addressed by Maulana Ahmad
Saeed and Ataulah Shah Bokhari,
and a very carefully organized
counter-demonstration ended in
complete fiasco. News from Luck-
now, another so-called stronghold
of communalism, is no less symp-
tomatic and it is also very signifi-
cant that Maulana Qutubuddin Ab-
dul Wall, the successor of the late
Maulana Abdul Bari of Firangi
Mahal, has expressed his sym-
pathy with the Congress.

Mussalmans have returned to
the old fold to take their
place side by side with
their Hindu, Sikh and Parsi
brethren and sisters and all talk
of minority "suspicions" now is
merely a clumsy justification of
"Divide and rule". Mr. Wedgwood
Benn, we notice, has again claimed
for the Government of India and
himself complete innocence of any
intention to "divide and rule".
Will he prove it by acknowledging
that Muslims are with the Con-
gress? or will he cling to his delu-
sion? But, whatever Mr. Benn
does or does not do, he can no
longer hide this fact from Parlia-
ment and the British public that
the Mussalmans, with a few ex-
ceptions, have joined hands with
their Hindu countrymen un-
reservedly. They have joined
hands unreservedly, for, as
Maulana Ahmad Saeed pointed
out, it would be most unfair to
raise the question of rights when
the nation is faced with the
greatest crisis in its history
and when the Hindus have
actually made heavy sacrifices in
the cause of the country. Indeed,
Muslim participation will itself
solve the question of rights. The
communal problem is mainly a
problem of mutual trust and sym-
pathy, and nothing, not even hun-
dreds of statutory rights, can solve
it better than the memory of
common suffering jointly under-
gone in a common cause. Once
freedom has been won by common
sacrifice there will be no Hindu,
nor will there be any Mussalman,
worth the name of an Indian who
will deny to his brother whatever
is due to or necessary for him.

AN EYE-OPENER TO LIBERALS.

The statement issued by
Messrs. Hussein Tyebji, Devdhar
and Natarajan giving a de-
tailed account of their experiences
at Untadi which they visited to
watch on the spot how the forces
of "law and order" are dealing
with the attack on Dharasana
salt pans by Civil Resisters should
give much food for thought to our
liberal friends. The treatment
these gentlemen received at the
hands of officials on the spot and
the harrowing scenes they wit-
nessed will, we hope, be an eye-
opener to the Liberals and con-
vince them that although they
may have their own reasons for
condemning the civil disobedience
movement, it is their impera-
tive duty to condemn in un-
equivocal terms the methods pur-
sued by the authorities at Dharasana
in repelling the raids. The
statement issued by the three
leaders says that "they saw
with their own eyes that after the
Satyagrahis were driven out of
the salt boundary mounted Euro-

pean Sowars rode at full gallop
with lathis in their hands beating
indiscriminately everybody whom
they saw between the spot where
the Satyagrahis had reached for
raid and the village itself." This
"frightfulness" and the treat-
ment meted out to Mr. Wama-
man Mukadam are ample indica-
tions of the manner in which the
authorities hope to crush the
spirit of the people. The Satya-
grahis are willing to be arrested.
They in fact court arrest and im-
prisonment. What need is there
of these indiscriminate lathi
charges on all and sundry, specta-
tors and Satyagrahis? As Mr.
Bhulabhai Desai says Government
have no power, under the statu-
tory law, whereby the use of force
could be justified in the suppres-
sion of law-breaking. In spite of
this callous and harsh treatment
of their countrymen, and the ef-
fiance of law by the authorities
themselves do our Liberal friends
still hope to participate in the
face of the Round Table Confer-
ence?

GRAVE SITUATION.

Thanks to the exercise by offi-
cialdom of censorship of news
which may not be palatable to it,
the whole country has been kept
in the dark regarding the grave sit-
uation at Dacca. The disturbances
there, as the public can gather
from the dribbles of news allowed
to percolate through the official
sieve, assumed grave proportions
last week and the forces of "law
and order" were evidently unable
to cope with them. Later it was
announced that the situation had
taken a turn for the better. But
the statement issued by such re-
sponsible and distinguished leaders
of public opinion as Acharya Ray,
and Srijuts Nilratan Sarkar,
J. B. Sen, K. C. Neogy and Satya-
nand Bose, on the strength of
information they have privately
received, gives little hope that
peace will continue to prevail at
Dacca. A most distressing
feature of the situation is that
these distinguished leaders should
be constrained to say in their
statement: "We feel bound to
point out the amazing failure of
the Executive authorities to take
adequate measures to cope with
the situation. This seems to pre-
sent a strange contrast to the
promptitude, vigour and display
of force with which the movement
of civil disobedience is being met
all over the country." We ask
Lord Irwin who gave the other
day such a handsome certificate to
the police whether he does not
think it is high time the Govern-
ment of India directed the local
Government to institute an in-
quiry through a Committee in
which the public will have confi-
dence into the allegations regard-
ing official indifference or incom-
petency at Dacca in nipping in
the bud the communal disorders
which, according to local accounts,
the executive authorities of that
place could have foreseen.

THE CLOSER TIE.

"The tie which hitherto brought
us together was the possession of
university degrees, but I hope and
trust that the tie which will bind
us from now onwards will be one
of national service and suffering
undertaken in the cause of our
countrymen." In these stimulat-
ing words did Mr. Bhulabhai Desai
appeal to the graduates of the
Bombay University at the public
meeting at Blavatsky Lodge on
Tuesday held to mobilise our uni-
versity men in the cause of na-
tional service. It is a welcome
move on the part of Dr. S. K.
Vaidya and other alumni of the
Bombay University to stimu-
late the interest of graduates in Swa-
deshi and in the promotion of the
national movement by every pos-
sible means. The resolutions passed
at the meeting indicate that the
graduates are enthusiastically
willing to contribute their due
share in the national campaign.
The idea of pledging themselves to
use only Swadeshi cloth and pre-
ferably Khaddar, of boycotting
British goods in every way pos-
sible, is becoming popular with
them. There is a great field of
excellent service in these direc-
tions for the graduates and they
can become true missionaries of
Swaraj by following the tenets of
Swadeshi themselves and exhort-
ing the large unlettered mass of
their countrymen to do the same.

THE RANGOON TRAGEDY.

ANALYSIS OF ITS CAUSES.

(BY G. K. N.)

Nearly two hundred dead and
a thousand wounded in a city of
about five hundred thousand! This
is a sanguinary record in times of
profound peace. Yet that is what
happened in Rangoon last week.
The remote and the real origin of
the trouble is economic. The
Burman is not slothful. He is
fashioned by nature to work in
proportion to his requirements.
And his requirements are provided
by bountiful nature. The land
of Burma enjoys exceptional fer-
tility. When people talk about
planting colonies of Indians in
Afghanistan and Persia those in
the know feel amused. The possi-
bilities of Burma, as a land to
receive the surplus population of
Indians, are immense. The land
is flowing with milk and honey.
The further you go Eastward the
green vegetation and foliage be-
come ever more luxuriant. I have
waited for several minutes in
forests where sun's rays could
hardly penetrate the ground be-
cause of the vast umbrageous
trees swarming with birdlife over-
head. A contrast is afforded with
the parched deserts of Sindh, through
Baluchistan, you meet with sand.
More sand and seas of sand must
be traversed till you get to the
really few oases of Persia. The
Persian who is supplied with in-
sufficient water is seized with
astonishment at the sight of a
big river like our Tapti, or Nerbada
or Ganges. He has nothing
approaching it save in the north-
ern parts (Mazanderan) which
are, therefore, sometimes called
"White Indus" by analogy. A
swollen stream in the vicinity of
Yezd was called and looked upon
as "sall" or flood!

EASY-GOING BURMANS.

The population of Burma is
sparse. It needs larger numbers.
If the Indians were allowed to
immigrate to Burma without
subtle restrictions, it is possible
that the Burman in a couple of
centuries may become extinct. For
the Burman is self-murderously
cosmopolitan in his outlook
on life. The Burman girl has
little objection to marrying a
foreigner. Her parents have less.
All that she wishes is that the
husband should love her and keep
her in comfort and should not
have too many co-wives. The

British have adopted a short-
sighted and fatally conservative
attitude in Burma. They have
discouraged the immigration of
Indians into the country by
methods which, while apparently
necessary to protect Burmese in-
terest, are exceedingly clever and
delude the fair-minded. It
only commercial genius and habits
of economy from India which can
develop the land and gather the
riches so easy to extract in Burma.
The Indian can successfully com-
pete with his formidable rivals,
the Chinese. The British open
the door to the latter and parti-
cularly close it to the former. Sir
Abdul Karim Jamal, had he had
a free hand, would have become
the richest man in British India
and the oil king of the East.
Ibrahim Ali Mulla, who owned
nearly half of Rangoon, would
have extended his economic con-
quest of the country almost with-
out limits. Manockji Poonji, a
Parsi from Bhatha, a village in
Surat, went to Burma in the
nineties of the last century on a
salary of Rs. 18/- as a compositor
in the "Rangoon Gazette." He
took to business and at one time
ran his boats in rivalry with those
of the Irawady Flotilla. At one
time he owned a hundred thou-
sands of acres of paddy land which
brought him an equal number of
rupees annually. But he and his
wife had to commence labour in
the field personally. Indians
enterprise and like intellectual
calibre, with a little more true
education, (not the University in-
cubus which incapacitates) would
have changed the face of Burma.
—but for Government restrictions.

The Burmans are now being
educated. They are becoming
conscious of their inherent na-
tional drawbacks. They have
still a certain contempt for the
Indian whom they cannot emu-
late in diligence, sustained hard
work and perseverance. The
Burman is a Buddhist, but the
only tenet of Buddhism that he
adheres to in day-to-day life is a
belief in impermanence ("anissa"
or our Sanskrit "anityata"). He
lives for the day. To-morrow has
no luring hopes and no terrors
for him. His religion teaches
him Ahimsa, but he indulges in
beef and pork "Khawswe" pre-
pared in Chinese restaurants is
(Continued on page 3).

MR. SAKLATVALA'S CANDIDATURE.

INDIA'S DUTY TO SUPPORT HIM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—It has been announced
that Mr. Saklatvala has been ad-
opted as a candidate for Shetleston
Division of Glasgow in the Parlia-
mentary by-election due to the
death of Mr. John Wheatley.
At the last election Mr. Saklat-
vala stood a very high chance of
success. A fair contribution was
sent from India by his friends and
admires to enable this scion of a
rich family who has chosen ser-
vice of humanity and poverty, in
preference to self-aggrandisement,
to carry on his election campaign.
However at the last moment an
appeal was made by some Catholic
prelates that Mr. Saklatvala was a
non-Christian and on that account
mainly and only partly on ac-
count of the fierce competition of
other candidates of the parties
who were particularly put up with
a view to oust him, he missed be-
ing re-elected. A little earlier
effort from India would have se-
cured his seat and in that event
no Parliamentarian could have
better exposed to the World's gaze
the treatment of non-violent
Indian Satyagrahis, who are pay-
ing the way for India's indepen-
dence, than Mr. Shapurji Saklat-
vala. His thunder used to shake
the two continents of America and
Europe and there is no doubt that
his nearly unrivalled power of
speech would have made auto-
crats in India think a hundred
times before adopting the
methods of unlawfully using force,
which is not authorised by any
law in force in India, against an
unarmed people, who can only be
put into jail for preserving "law
and order" as of the tomb, for
which the British plume them-
selves. Along with lawlessness of
Ordinances, which is now govern-
ing India, the lawlessness of lathis
is being promulgated by Govern-
ment expects Indians to tamely
look on, when practically Mar-
shal Law is in force everywhere in
India. The indefatigable work of
Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala and his
immense influence not only in
England but on the continent, will
be an invaluable asset to India,
at this critical and intense strug-
gle for freedom. He is a host in
himself and an organisation by
himself. He is very accurately
posted up in all matters on which
he speaks, and therefore it is that
his fiery speech becomes irresisti-

ble. He studies very carefully be-
fore opening his mouth. It is un-
fortunate that not one-tenth of
the agitation that was carried on
when Mr. Horniman was denied
his passage back to India, has
been held for securing the return
to India of one of our own sons,
Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala. The best
that can be done at the present
moment for India is to help him to
get into Parliament at once.
Every day that passes in Parlia-
ment in his absence is vital to the
interests of India and I trust that
at this juncture setting aside all
ideas about some of his views,
with which we may not agree, we
shall all join hands to lift him to
a seat in Parliament where he
can thoroughly expose day by day
and hour by hour, the lawless meth-
ods that have been adopted in
India in vain to put down the na-
tional awakening. No nation can
ever be ruled against its will and
least of all India with its 33 crores
of population, that is now cla-
mouring for mastery in its own
house. We can spare much of the
sufferings that our comrades in
India are passing through, if
there was a fearless spokesman
like Comrade Sak who would bring
to book the autocrats using such
oppressively physical force against
an unarmed country.
It is expected that the nomina-
tion of Mr. Saklatvala will take
place on the 12th inst. and the
election will be held on the 24th
inst. The campaign for election
has been already started by him
and in his own words "the prin-
cipal issue is condemnation of Gov-
ernment's fascist policy in India
and the demand for complete lib-
eration". This must be an eye-
opener to every Indian nationalist
who has the good of the mother-
land at heart. Even in his con-
text we see that India stands first
in her liberation foremost.
There can be no doubt as to the
duty of every Indian nationalist
and patriot. According to the un-
animous opinion of Scottish com-
rades of Mr. Saklatvala his selec-
tion for the seat is the best. How-
ever, success requires efficiency and
efficiency needs contribution from
India. Immediate help is neces-
sary for meeting expenses for
starting the campaign power-
fully. All contributions will be
welcome. Those who wish to send
him direct contributions, will be
good enough to note his address

NOTES OF THE DAY

Tory Futility.

When our Imperialists find it
difficult to explain away incon-
venient situations they not un-
often turn to Russia. Such was
the case with Earl Winterton and
his friends on Monday when the
noble Earl moved an adjournment
of the Commons to raise the ques-
tion of Communist activities in
India. Although he did not say
so expressly, he appeared to be
sagaciously despatching the dis-
gusting Gandhi movement with Soviet
propaganda somehow. And Sir
Kingsley Wood left no doubt
about it when he complained that
"Government was permitting the
Soviet to humiliate us and to stir
up trouble and cause loss of life
in India." These gallant crusad-
ers are, however, wasting their
ingenuity. The Gandhi method
is very unfortunately for them, too
different from that of the Third
International to be successfully
linked up with it even by such easy
victims to Soviet lullulians as
blue-blooded Tories. Hence Dr.
Dalton's "thoroughly un-aided
reply". Hence also the un-
willingness even of Anglo-India
always to relate Communism to
the National Movement.

Thomas Goes Back.

It is good for Mr. Thomas that
he is to become Dominions Sec-
retary. The Dominions Office is the
only place where he should find a
very worthy niche, since he is, the
greatest of Labour Imperialists.
The transference would also
be a great relief to him and
enable him fully to in-
durate in his deadly love plea of
bringing parrots to the dig-
time—from the Dominions and
teaching them to swear at the
enemies of the Empire. For, as
Minister in charge of unemploy-
ment he succeeded only in teach-
ing Sir Oswald Mosley and the I.
L. P. group to swear at Messrs.
MacDonald and Thomas them-
selves. Incidentally the change
might enable the Labour Govern-
ment to do something really sub-
stantial for the unemployed.
But it does not appear very likely.
A Faithful Echo.

A correspondent draws our at-
tention to an article in the "Ex-
tremist"—an illustrated London
weekly—by "Kim" regarding In-
dia. The writer of the article re-
fers to Gandhiji as "this hypo-
crite rebel Ghandi"—the spelling
is Kim's—and vilifies Gaa-hiji's
movement by suggesting that
"children will be gladly murdered
if a chance is given." While we
share our correspondent's feeling
of indignation and disgust at
"Kim's" attack on Gandhiji and
his movement, we must point out
to him that English papers and
Englishmen at "Home" generally
take their cue from those in India.
They cannot but faithfully echo
what is said by their cousins in
this country. Therefore, there is
nothing remarkable in "Kim's"
outburst when we find that Con-
gressmen are regarded by Anglo-
Indian journals as "ragas" and
"votaries of murder and arson." Nor
need we wonder at "Kim's"
opinion that it was the "heism
of a police sergeant that saved
Miss Annie Deuch from the dan-
ger of an indecent assault by a
Calcutta crowd." For this is the
kind of reliable "news" with which
Englishmen are fed at "Home."

Opportune.

The Burma Indian Chamber of
Commerce has done well to con-
demn emphatically at a meeting of
its Managing Committee the mis-
chievous attempt of a certain sec-
tion of the Press and some Gov-
ernment and public to give the
unfortunate riots in Rangoon a
political complexion. We know
natural thing in certain quarters
only too full how it is the most
eagerly to find a political
basis for every disturbance.
To them any stick is good
enough to beat the political dog
with and we welcome the Com-
mittee's unequalled condemnation
of such mischievous attempts. The
committee have not hesitated to
express its resentment against
the police for failing in
their duty of saving life and prop-
erty. The police is active in
fighting the Satyagrahis and po-
litical agitators and it has become
the official fashion to sover
praise on them for devotion to
duty. This criticism therefore
has come in time although
we are not quite sure that any
action, however veiled, will be
taken against them.

The Evidence.

Tom: "Is your uncle deaf?"
Dick: "Deaf? Rather! Why, the
other morning he conducted pray-
ers while kneeling on the cat."

"Highgate Road, London N.W.5."
I trust your esteemed paper will
open your columns for this na-
tional cause. No time is to be
wasted as only 30 days remain for
the election itself and the contribu-
tions must be sent daily. By
enclosing a cheque for Rs. 101 as
my humble mite in this cause, I
trust that the friends of all
communities will join in should-
ering Comrade Saklatvala high
enough to attain the seat, which
he now claims, for establishing
the right of India to liberation.
Yours etc.

FAREEDUN K. DADACHANJILI

AGA KHAN WINS THE DERBY.

"Blenheim" Annexes Trophy.

LONDON, June 4. The Derby resulted as follows:—
Blenheim 1
Ibad 2
Dionite 3.—Reuter

SETTING.
The starting prices were:—
Eighteen to one "Blenheim",
twenty-five to one "Ibad", eleven
to four "Dionite".
Seventeen ran. Won by one
length, two lengths separated second
and third.
Gordon Richards rode "Grand
Salute" and Lane rode "Tetrage".
"Adion" and "Lansdowne" were
non-starters. Otherwise the run-
ners were identical with the prob-
ables.—Reuter.

("Blenheim", the winner in this
year's Derby, is owned by H. H.
the Aga Khan.)

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

East Lanes Win.

The East Lanes gained a well-
deserved victory against the King's
Own Scottish Borderers yesterday,
when they defeated the visitors
by 3 goals to nil. The Poona team
were the lighter side and on a
hard ground, the forwards had
little chance of showing their
mettle. Burn scored the first goal
for the East Lanes seven minutes
before half-time. Howard put his
side further ahead after the inter-
val. Just before the final whistle
Lyons added a third goal.
To-day's Match 5-45 p.m.
Dukes vs. Attached Section.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES RESUMED

Lucknow Satyagrahis Arrested.

LUCKNOW, June 4.
Congress activities which had
been suspended here for about a
week were resumed yesterday,
when a batch of six volunteers
headed by Mr. J. K. Banerjee went
out in a procession defying the
order under Section 144, Cr. P. C.
Mr. Banerjee and his companions
were arrested almost immediately
after they had started from the
Congress Office.
They will be tried inside the
jail to-morrow. Another batch of
volunteers will offer similar Sat-
yagraha this afternoon.
The total number of arrests for
disobedience of this Order since
it was first issued in Lucknow on
27th May exceeds sixty.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau.)
October 14.54—19
New York, June 4.
The New York Cotton Futures
Market opened at a decline of 11
points in tune with the Liverpool
market. A small improvement of
3 points was witnessed on cover-
ing operations. Again the prices
eased off on renewed selling pres-
sure influenced by more favourable
weather news. Finally the mar-
ket closed at 14.54—19 for Octo-
ber.
Expectation: Liverpool market
is expected to open —5 to 6.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph In-
formation Service, Ismail Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, June 4.
Previous Closing Rate 14.73
To-day's Opening Rate 14.62
Difference —.11
To-day's Closing Rate 14.54
Difference —.19
Broach Expectations Rs. 237 3 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, June 4.
Previous Closing Rate 7.78
To-day's Opening Rate 7.71
Difference —.07
To-day's Closing Rate 7.65
Difference —.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 4.
Silver Ready 15 13 0
Lower 0 8 0
Silver Forward 15 11 0
Lower 0 8 0
Tone of Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 4.
Without Duty 47 0 0
With Duty 43 5 0

"BASUMATI" PICKETS JAILED.

Satin Sen On Hunger Strike.

CALCUTTA, June 4.
The Police searched the mess at
Mechubazar Street and arrested
three young men. It is understood
that the search was made in con-
nection with the revolver theft at
Dacca.

"BASUMATI".
Akhil Bannerjee and 14 others
were fined Rs. 50 or in default to
undergo 2 months' simple im-
prisonment under Section 62 (A) of
the Calcutta Police Act for offer-
ing Satyagraha and creating dis-
turbance in front of the "Basu-
mati" Office.

One accused who gave his name
as "Satyagrahi" and Gandhi's son
was directed to be placed in "C"
class, and the rest are classed "A".
All the accused preferred to go to
jail.

NO SPECIAL CONSTABLE.
Mr. Khudiram Ghose, a member
of the Ex-Panchayat Union Board
at Midnapore and Ratan Chakra-
varty, Congress Volunteer, have
been sentenced to one year's rig-
orous imprisonment each for al-
leged intimidation of Chowkidars.
Sadana Sanyal was fined Rs. 15,
for refusing to act as a special
constable.

HUNGER STRIKING.
Satin Sen is reported to have
gone on hunger strike in jail since
May 24, the reason for same being
unknown. Bimalabandhu Sen of
Wazirpur is arrested under the
Bengal Ordinance has been re-
leased yesterday.

MOULVI JAILED.
Mouli Kafiladdin Ahmed, a
prominent worker and member of
the local Civil Disobedience Com-
mittee who was arrested at Farid-
pur under Section 108 Cr. P.C. was
sentenced yesterday to one year's
simple imprisonment under Sec-
tion 124 (A) for speeches which he
made recently.—Free Press.

NEGRO WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

William L. Patterson, Organi-
ser, International Negro Workers
Conference, writes:—
At the beginning of July the
first international Conference of
Negro workers will be held in Lon-
don. This is an event of tremen-
dous importance to African work-
ers and peasants not only in
Africa itself but in all parts of
the world.
The Conference is being called
together by the International
Committee of Negro Workers, with
headquarters at New York City,
and will open on July 1st. It
will take place in London, the
centre of an empire which rules
fifty million Negroes in Africa, and
millions more in the West Indies
and other countries.

The Conference will be open
not only to delegates from British
Colonies, but to representatives of
Negro workers and peasants or
organisations in all countries. It
is expected that delegates
will be present from the United
States, Haiti, the British West
Indies, South Africa, French
Equatorial Africa, the Belgian
Congo, and British East and West
Africa. In all these countries
African workers are oppressed and
exploited by the Agents of Im-
perialism, whether British or
American, Belgian or French.
Only by building up a strong in-
ternational organisation, under a
leadership which is prepared to
fight all forms of oppression, can
Negro workers break down the
rule of the exploiters.

WANT SUPPORT.

In South Africa, in West Africa,
in Haiti recent events have shown
that Africans are prepared for
active resistance, and in their
struggle they need the support of
workers belonging to other na-
tions. One purpose of the Con-
ference in London will be to bring
the African organisations rep-
resented there into closer touch
with labour and peasant organisa-
tions in other parts of the
world, and to make it clear to
European workers that the colour
bar is used by employers to
divide white workers against
coloured workers, and to increase
the exploitation of both.

The aim of the Conference is
not to spread any false hopes of
a free Negro nation under cap-
italism, or to encourage a belief
that imperialist rulers will grow
more enlightened and will give
Africans independence later on,
when they are "fit for self-gov-
ernment." On the contrary, the
Conference will aim at laying
down a programme of practical
work and organisation for a united
struggle against the imperial-
ist system and against the actual
conditions which it imposes on
Negro workers. Questions such as
forced labour, increased taxation,
pass laws, restrictions on organi-
sation, will be considered in rela-
tion to the economic position of
Negroes in particular countries.

A working Committee has been
set up in London to prepare for
the Conference, and to make ar-
rangements for the reception of
delegates.
Communications should be ad-
dressed to The Secretary, Inter-
national Negro Labour Conference
23, Great Ormond Street, London,
W. C. 1.

GOVERNMENT ADMIT ERROR.

Only After Loss Of Livrs CALCUTTA CARTERS' GRIEVANCES RIGHTED

CALCUTTA, June 4.
On the report of Mr. W. S.
Hopkyns, Special Officer appoint-
ed by the Bengal Government fol-
lowing the Carters' rioting, the
Government have cancelled the
orders previously passed "in error"
and remedied the legitimate griev-
ances of owners and drivers of
buffalo carts in Calcutta. The re-
vised orders will allow 60 maunds
loading, instead of 45 maunds pre-
viously fixed, and restrict non-
plying between 12 and 3 p.m. only
in the months of April, May and
June, instead of from April to
September.—Free Press.

Muslims Asked To Join Hingus.

MAULANA ATAULLAH BOKHARI'S APPEAL

DELHI, June 4.
Moulana Ataulah Shah Bokhari,
speaking at a large meeting of
Muslims assembled at Juma Mus-
jid, presided over by Moulana Ab-
dul Hye, said that conditions in
1920 and at present being almost
identical as far as the Muslim
community is concerned, in the
matter of their political outlook, it
was necessary that the Muslim
community should join their Hin-
du brethren in the national fight.
Moulana Ataulah Shah Bokhari,
a member of the "War Council"
of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema who came
here on May 28th delivered several
speeches in Juma Masjid and other
mosques, in which he appealed
to Muslims to join hands with
Hindus in the present campaign.
He pointed out to the recent hap-
penings at Peshawar and urged
his co-religionists to stand up
side by side with other communi-
ties in their fight against "the
forces of oppression".
As regards the claims of Mus-
lims he said that if only they
shared in the sacrifices for the na-
tional cause they could ask for
their rights.
As a result of his speeches,
Muslims are now free-
ly becoming Volunteers of Jamia'
Ulama. About 100 Volunteers
have already enrolled and the
Jamiat is now contemplating
picketing of liquor shops. Appeal
is being issued by Moulana Ahmed
Saeed to boycott foreign cloth and
use only country made goods.—
Free Press.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOM- BAY.

Summary of Meteorological Ob-
servations during 24 hours ending
at 8 a.m. of 4-6-1930.
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg.
F.) at 8 a.m. 29.806 inches (1.077
above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in
past 24 hours plus .023.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8
a.m. 86.7 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m.
79.3
Maximum temperature during
24 hours 93.8 degrees (3.0 above
normal).
Minimum temperature during 24
hours 83.7 degrees (3.8 above nor-
mal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70
per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8
miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24
hours 161 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of
wind during 24 hours 17 miles per
hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the
whole sky cloudy equal 10.2).
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.
Total rainfall during the month
0.00 inches.
Total rainfall during the year
0.02 inches.

CALCUTTA PICKETS JAILED.

MAJOR DUTTA BACK TO MILITARY DUTY.

CALCUTTA, June 4.
30 lady Satyagrahis and 30 vo-
lunteers of the Congress Civil Dis-
obedience Council picketed foreign
cloth shops in Burrabazar. The
Police did not interfere with them.
Maj. Some Dutt, the Superin-
tendent of the Alipur Central
Jail, during whose incumbency
the recent incidents in which po-
litical prisoners were involved
occurred, has left for the Ambala
Military Hospital on transfer.
Revapriya Chatterjee, under-
trial prisoner in the Mechubazar
bomb case, who was allowed to
appear for the I. Sc. Examination
in jail, passed in first division.
Mr. Purna-Mitter and five others
were sentenced to one year R. I.
for picketting liquor shops on
Grand Trunk Road. Howrah.—
Free Press.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot has been
awarded C.I.E. in the new Honours
list.

DUTY ON SUGAR

Tariff Board To Enquire.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE ISSUED.

OOTACAMUND, June 4.
In accordance with the provision
made in the recent Budget of the
Government of India for increase
in duties on various classes of im-
ported sugar and the undertaking
given by Sir George Schuster, that
a Tariff Board Enquiry on sugar
would be instituted in the course
of the year, the Government of
India has referred to the Tariff
Board for enquiry the question of
the production of sugar in India.
The chief provinces interested
in the sugar industry in India are
the United Provinces, the Punjab
and Bihar and Orissa. Practically
all the imported sugar in India of
the total value of nearly sixteen
crores comes from Java.
The Board is now engaged in
making the necessary preliminary
arrangements for this enquiry.
It is understood that the Board
will issue shortly a statement of
its programme and the main
points into which enquiry will be
directed.—A. P.

HOW ARMOURD CARS STARTED TROUBLE AT PESHAWAR.

(Continued from page 1.)
All witnesses denied carrying
lathis and other weapons by the
crowd. Some said that small
pebbles, and one said shoes, were
thrown on the police and arm-
oured cars after the armoured
car incident. Some people al-
leged "excesses" by the military in-
cluding firing on volunteers who
tried to pick up corpses. Almost
all referred to the casualties list
prepared by the Congress on 31st
April, which showed 79 dead, 43
missing, and said that the subse-
quent list showed a larger num-
ber of casualties. Some witnesses
alleged that some corpses were
disposed of by the military. One
witness said that he saw three
lories removing them to an un-
known destination. Some persons
were injured due to the armoured
car driving subsequent to the fir-
ing and after May 4 also.

THE "ACCIDENT."

To-day's witnesses mainly re-
ferred to firing in Peshawar yester-
day. Moulana Yusuf, mer-
chant, Peshawar said that while
road one tonga entered the city
rod one tonga entered the city.
He heard a gun fire and saw one
baby girl drop from the lap of a
Sikh woman. Thereafter soldiers
formed a cordon round the tonga
and pushed back the crowd that
soon assembled there. The woman
and the babies who were thus
shot were removed by authorities
to a hospital.
Lachhmandas, shopkeeper, next
witness said people started for
the funeral procession of the
girls from the hospital. While
the procession was marching
through the bazar some soldiers
headed by a British officer came
from the other direction.
HAKIM BAYONETED.
Hakim Abdul Jall who was
leading the procession asked the
soldiers either to give way or the
procession would give way to
them. Thereupon a soldier charged
him with a bayonet and
wounded him. A Sikh member of
the procession appealed unsuccess-
fully to allow the procession to
pass. Thereafter the British Of-
ficer asked the soldiers to fire
which was done.
A part of the procession, how-
ever went ahead and a part dis-
persed.
Mr. Patel asked: There must
have been some reason for firing?
Witness: None.
Mr. Patel: Were the procession-
ists shouting?
Witness: Some persons behind
the procession were crying "Long
Live Revolution."
Witness said he saw 20 to 25
wounded and dead on the scene
of firing.
Manilal another witness gave
the Committee a list of casualties
prepared by the Khilafat Com-
mittee till last evening showing 10
dead 22 wounded.—A. P.

LINGAYATS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Messrs. K. Daddasappa and
Sindiga Siddabasappa, Lingayats
and Merchants of Bellary writ-
tes:—
"We deeply deplore the attitude
taken up by our Lingayat breth-
ren of Belgaum recently. When
the whole nation irrespective of
caste and creed has taken up a
vow to serve the sacred cause of
the country, we are at a loss to
understand how Mahatma's
movement is unalloyed. The move-
ment inaugurated by Mahatma
Gandhi is non-violent and
helps the dumb millions. The
Non-Brahmin community at its
meetings, recently held, strongly
supported this Movement. The few
crumbs that fall from the tables
of the Government do not help
our brethren in any way when

"I HAVE HEARD THE RUMBLING SOUNDS OF A CRUMBLING EMPIRE."

Acharya Kripalani's Warning.

EXPRESSES SYMPATHY WITH LIBERTY-LOVING ENGLISHMEN.

CAWNPORE, June 2.
The following is the full text of
Acharya Kripalani's statement
made on Saturday before the Dis-
trict Magistrate, Cawnpore.
"I have pleaded not guilty. It
has not yet been my privilege to
excite sedition, disaffection or
hatred. That work the Govern-
ment are doing more effectively
than any of us by their financial
policy of bleeding India white,
and by their political policy of
ruthless repression and terrorism.
My function is different. I be-
long to the fraternity of Univer-
sity teachers. I have been for
the major portion of my active
life a professor. They call me
an Acharya.
RAISED AN ALARM
"It is the proud privilege as it
is the sacred duty of our—Order,
to sound a note of warning to
individuals and to nation. I have
warned your nation as I have
warned mine. My criticism of
my people has been harsher than
of yours, because over my own I
have a greater right as also to-
wards them, I have a greater duty.
I have heard the rumbling
sounds of a crumbling Empire. I
have therefore thought it proper
to raise the finger of alarm as
some of your own farsighted
countrymen. Mr. C. F. Andrews
and others are doing: as Burke
and Fox did in their own days.
I have warned my people about the
dire consequences of continued
slavery. I have warned them
against the ignoble lethargy
which they consider comfortable
case. In all this I am conscious
of no fault, and no illegal act.
INDIA BELONGS TO INDIANS.
I believe this land belongs to us
Indians, as England belongs to
the English and Germany to the
Germans. I hold that nature
fixes the stamp of one's land over
one's forehead. An Englishman's
face declare him as of England;
mine as of India. A Japanese
face would have the stamp of
Japan fixed upon it by nature.
What God and Nature have done,
man may not efface with impu-
nity. I therefore, hold that there
can be as little justification for a
British India as there would be
for an Indian England, or a
French Germany. The thing is
monstrous and nature is always
working to eliminate monstro-
sities. We but consciously help
her with slow but sure process.
IMPROVEMENT ON LAW OF
MOSES.
And in this we do what the
meanev Englishman would con-
sider it his duty to do under sim-
ilar circumstances. May we seek
to do what your bravest and best
did for America what Mazzini did
for Italy, what the parties of all
countries and climes did for their
respective lands when their people
were under thralldom, native or
foreign.
Nay, under Gandhi's banner,
we seek to improve upon the law
of Moses, "an eye for an eye and
a tooth for a tooth," and seek to
follow the law of Buddha and
Christ. We try to return good
for evil, and believe that hatred
cannot be cured by hatred, but by
love even in international affairs.
Pure as our cause is, our weapons
of Truth and non-violence are as
pure and unexceptional.
"OUT OF COURT."
If then the English have writ-
ten the names of Cromwell,
Hamden and Milton in letter of
gold in their history, they are out
of court when they decry our
passion for liberty, simply because
of the inconvenience it causes
them. They know or ought to
know that steel bars and stone
walls hinder our way to our de-
sired goal as much as or rather as
little as those age-worn symbols
of tyranny did in times past.
These but feed the flames burning
within us.

YOU HAVE MY SYMPATHY.

In the justice then of our cause
and our strength as in the un-
natural position the English
occupy in other people's lands lies
their inherent weakness.
To-day I am happy that I am
called upon as many before me
have been, to prove my faith with
my sufferings. My only regret is
that I will be confined to the
comparative security of the jail
walls when my other companions
may be exposed to lathi blows and
gunshots. Happy, however, as I
am, I am conscious that your po-
sition as liberty-loving Englishman
at home is difficult and uncom-
fortable. You have therefore my
sympathy.—Free Press.

MADHAV BAGH EXHIBITION

N. POWELL & CO'S STALL IN THE EXHIBITION.

Among the stalls which attract
great attention, both from educa-
tional and demonstrative point of
view, is that put up by N. Powell
and Co., which is a purely Indian
concern of which Dr. Nair is the
proprietor. This firm has done
pioneer work in India in manu-
facturing surgical instruments
asplastic hospital furniture, invalids'
furniture trusses, belts, orthopaedic
appliances, artificial limbs and
possess one of the finest and well
equipped laboratories for pre-
paring pharmaceutical prepara-
tion.

BOMBAY WOMEN "RAID" MA- DHAV BAUG BAZAR.

The women of Bombay "invad-
ed" the Swadeshi Bazar on Wed-
nesday in large numbers. In two
hours nearly 3000 women belong-
ing to all communities visited the
Bazar. After 5-30 p.m. the Bazar
was thrown open for the general
public and by closing time another
6000 people demonstrated their
interest in Swadeshi goods.
In view of the keen interest
evinced by the public of Bombay
the committee has decided to ex-
tend the period of the Bazar by
three days i. e., from Friday to
Sunday.
The inspection committee of the
Swadeshi Bazar has been taking
careful survey and Stall holders
who were found to be keeping ar-
ticles which were not purely Swa-
deshi were severely warned and
requested to remove such articles
immediately. All necessary pre-
cautions are being exercised by the
above committee to see that no
foreign articles are being sold in
the guise of Swadeshi.

New Singer For Radio Listeners

Bombay Radio Station listeners
will be glad to learn that newly
appointed Station Director, Mr. K.
B. Sethna, has successfully en-
gaged the well-known lady singer of
Maharashtra fame, Miss Kesarbai.
She will make her first appearance
on Saturday (7th inst.) and there-
after every week.

The whole country is starving. We
strangely against the attitude
taken by our Belgaum brethren
and we assure our suffering coun-
trymen our full support and sym-
pathy in the cause."

OFFICIAL DISCLAIMER

Free Press Version Contradicted

PESHAWAR, June 3.
Chief Commissioner, North-
West Frontier Province, has issued
the following statement:—"A Free
Press message from Dera Ismail
Khan in the 'Tribune' of June 3
alleging that police charged a
ladies' procession with lathies and
that several persons were injured
by police firing is not substantiated.
Charges by police were made
against men only and any in-
juries to ladies must have been
caused by stampede of men Police
only fired at House tops from
which they were being stoned and
no casualties as a result of the
firing were reported."—A. P.

DELHI, June 4.
Some students of the Frontier
Provinces residing in Delhi have
signified their intention to lend
their support to picketing work.
The students of Fatehpuri school,
have gone of strike as protest
against the remark alleged to
have been made by a Professor in
the course of a speech he made
recently in Juma Masjid that
those who died at Peshawar were
not martyrs. The students decid-
ed not to attend school till the
Professor apologises.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU?

offer complete financial
service organised and main-
tained to a marked degree of
efficiency.
WHEN you want to open a Cur-
rent or Savings Bank Account,
remember us, as the terms of-
fered by us are reputed to be
most advantageous.
WHEN you want to invest your
monies in long or short period
deposits, compare our rates,
which are always favourable.
WHEN you wish to buy or sell
Govt. Papers, Bonds and other
Gift-edged securities, come to
us, as we deal in them and
can quote best rates.
WHEN you desire to sell or pur-
chase Joint Stock Companies
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tomers.
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Managing Director.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 11 To 23 Points Down.

Bombay, June 4. Excellent weather and satisfactory crop reports are having a sentimental effect on the speculative long who are gradually unloading on an unwilling market and prices are declining. Trade reports are gloomy and large holdings of actual cotton by the Farm Board are considered additional bearish factors. The market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points and ruled easy throughout the day. The market closed at a decline of 11 to 23 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points to 16 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained closed. U. S. Port receipts were 16,000 bales and exports amounted to 12,000 bales. The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points. In the absence of any business the market ruled dull and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points to 3.54, per lb. and sales amounted to 2,600 bales. Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed unchanged to 2 points lower. Egyptian Cotton futures were steady and closed at a rise of 4 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.—New York, 22nd June:—October highest 15.03 (10 a.m.) lowest 14.92 (close). New York 3rd June:—October Highest 14.91 (10-15 a.m.) lowest 14.73 (2.58 p.m.). Bombay:—"Cotton crop feels the influence of good weather, trade bad, goods dull." Reuters:—"Market opened weak on favourable weather and declined further on favourable crop conditions and liquidation."

NEW YORK COTTON.	
	New York, June 3.
July	16.90-11
October	11.73-19
December	11.73-23
January	14.73-23
Middling Spot	16.00 15

NEW YORK.	
	New York, June 3.
New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—	
July	16.00
October	14.87
October (New Contract)	14.56
New York 11-45 a.m.	
July	15.97
October	14.85
October (New Contract)	14.55

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.	
	New York, June 3.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports	16,000 bales.
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Days' Exports to the Continent	12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.	
	Liverpool, June 3.
Opening, Closing.	
June	8.02-02
July	7.97-02
August	7.97-03
September	7.83-02
October	7.81-02
November	7.76-02
December	7.77-02
January	7.70-03
February	7.70-03
March	7.85-03
April	7.81-04
May	7.84-03
June	7.85-02
Middling Spot	8.54-04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.	
	Liverpool, June 3.
Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales.	
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.	

INDIAN COTTON.	
	Liverpool, June 3.
Scinde, Fully Good	4.00-05
Scinde Fine	4.85-05
Scinde Superfine	5.10-05
Bengal, Good	4.35-05
Bengal Fully Good	4.60-05
Bengal Fine	4.85-05
Oomra Fully Good	4.90-05
Oomra Fine	5.20-05
Broach Fully Good	5.90-05
Broach Fine	6.15-05
Broach Superfine	6.40-05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.	
	Liverpool, June 3.
July	12.41-04
November	12.31-04
December	12.30-03
January	12.39-03
March	12.43-03
May	12.39-04
Sakells F.G.E. Spot	13.40-15

LONDON RUBBER.	
	London, June 3.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot.	Sellers 4.6-11/16.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account Prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 23917.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 4. There was some move to fix minimum rates to-day but it was decided to keep open the market for one hour. The market opened at Rs. 244 for Broach J.A. delivery but heavy selling by option dealers and large selling by Bear operators prices declined to Rs. 235 3/4. There was some recovery at this level and the market closed at 10-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach J.A. 239 1/2.
Oomra July 193/12.
Bengal July 173/12.
Broach J.A. Highest 244.
Broach J.A. Lowest 235 3/4.

SAMPEN QUOTATIONS.	
	Osaka, June 4.
June	131.90-6.80
September	133.90-6.20
December	139.30-5.60

ROOM RATE.	
	Bombay, June 4.
Bengal 173 July.	
Broach 244 A/M.	

SPOT RATE.	
	Bombay, June 4.
F. G. Good F. G. F.	284 279 274

READY COTTON SALES.	
	Bombay, June 4.
100 G G Kesha & Co. Mahavadar 245	
100 Do Bantva 245	
100 Volkart Bros. Partur 201 1/2	
100 Do Akola 202	
200 Do Shegaon 200/204	
200 Do Do. 201	
100 Do Shenabad 187	
100 Japan T & Co. Khandwa 199	
100 A. Damodar Lambdi 199	
200 Volkart Bros. Hansi 139	
100 Do Shegaon 203	
100 G G Kesha & Co. Upland Old 235	
100 Do Indore 202	
100 Do Hingoli 200	
100 P Crystal & Co. Upland 264	

READY COTTON QUOTATION.	
	Bombay, June 4.
Broach	242/248
Oomra	183/192
Bengal	188/186
Madhia	196/200
Khandeshi	200/206
Akola/Khandgaon	210/220
Nagpur/Wardha	198/200
Barsi/Kurduwadi	198/202
Jalna/Aurangabad	195/200
Nagar/Vambori	200/212
Purna/Parbani	200/206
Khandwa/Sanavad	207/225
Indore/Ujjain	263/275
Miraj/Sangli	270/278
Coompta	320/335
Tirupur/Cambodia	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.	
	Bombay, June 4.
Since 1st September.	
In full-pressed	This
Bales.	2 Days, year.
Khandesh	298 292,016
Central India	133 396,516
Barsi and Nagar	514 236,086
Hierabad/Ghaurani	122 87,378
Barar	1,223 704,658
Central Provinces	191 396,475
Total Oomras	2,481 2,183,129
Dholera	3,574 176,947
N.W. Provinces	138,614
Rajputana	69 52,192
Sind-Punjab	54 150,620
Broach	280,206
Coompta & Dharwar	1,212 105,039
Western-Northern	350 40,970
Cocoonada	102
Tinnevely and	
Comodia	1,361 26,106
Persian	648
American	10,738
Egyptian & African	79,889
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	611
Total	9,092 3,195,907

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.	
	1st Sept. to 29th May.
In full-pressed	This
Bales.	2 6-30, year.
Europe	465 712,676
Japan & China	5,003 1,280,033
Coast Ports	26 16,878
Up-country by Rail	54,399
Afloat in harbour for	
Europe, China and	
Japan	54,471
Total	5,554 2,148,457

GOLD AND SILVER.	
	Bombay, June 4.
Gold Bar	21 10 0
Jethi	21 8 6
Ashad	21 9 6
Silver Ready	47 4 0
Jethi	47 2 0
Ashad	46 4 0
Tejmandi Jethi	1 2 0
Tejmandi Ashad	2 2 0

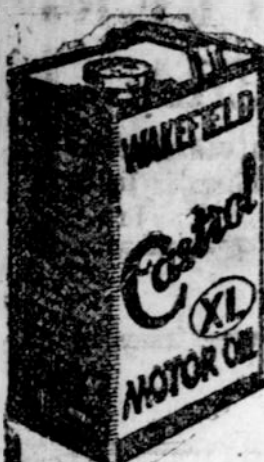
WHEAT AND LINSEED.	
	Bombay, June 4.
Wheat Sept.	6 2 0
Linseed Sept.	11 8 6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.	
	Bombay, June 4.
F. P. Bales.	1929-30
Receipts to date 3-6-30	845,800
Yesterdays do.	16,000
Exports to date do.	647,800
Stock at Ports 31-5-30	178,800
Interior Towns do.	78,800
Liverpool 31-5-30	38,800
Visible Supply 31-5-30	388,800
Quantity in sight do.	145,400
out of, 31-5-30	1261,200

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.	
	Bombay, June 4.
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32	
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 2/4	
LONDON.—	
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June	
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32	
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32	
July/Aug.	
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16	
Ready.	
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32	
Mail.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32	
June/Monsoon.	
NEW YORK.—	
B. C. Rate T T 278-3/4.	
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.	
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4.	
PARIS.—	
Banks Selling D D 917	
Banks Buying D D 927	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940	
JAPAN.—	
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.	
Banks Buying 60 Days 135	
HONGKONG.—	
Banks Selling D D 88 3/4.	
SHANGHAI.—	
Banks Selling D D 104 3/4.	
SINGAPORE.—	
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2	
JAVA.—	
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2	
CROSS RATE.	
New York/London 4.35 7/8 2nd inst.	
Shanghai/London 1/5 1/2 4th inst.	
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 2nd inst.	
London/Paris 123.00 2nd inst.	
London/Belgium 34.80 2nd inst.	
London/Switzerland 25.19-1/2 2nd inst.	
London/Italy 92.70 2nd inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	
Easy.	
Gold £4:4:11-1/2 31st ulto, 2nd inst. 24:4:11-1/2.	
Silver London Ready 31st ulto, 17-7/16 2nd inst. 16-5/16.	
Silver London Forward 31st ulto, 17-5/16, 2nd inst. 16-3/16.	
Silver New York Ready 31st ulto, 37-5/8 2nd inst. 35-1/4.	
London Discounts 3 Mos 31st ulto, 2-1/8 p.c. 2nd inst. 2-1/8 p.c.	
London Discounts 6 Mos 2-1/2 p.c. 1st ulto, 2-1/2 p.c. 2nd inst.	
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.	
Money.—Inter Bank Call 5 p.c. 3 Mos 4-1/2 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4 p.c.	
Tone:—Tight.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
	Bombay June 4.



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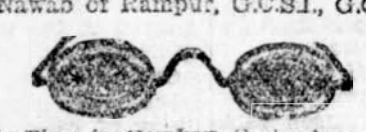
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Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

REPORTERS ASSAULTED AT RANPUR. Innocent Women Handled Roughly.

The Publicity Officer of Dholara Satyagraha Samiti, Ranpur, writes:—

About twenty volunteers who had been to the station to receive a batch of Salt Satyagrahis were assaulted by the police led by Messrs. Fletcher and Shalkh. Even the press reporters and passengers were not spared. There were more than thirty casualties—a fact exhibited in the hospital register. Sirdar Bhimji-bhai who was not actually participating in the demonstration and who had no salt with him received severe blows on the head and arms. Mr. Pandya the editor of "Sowrashtira" and Mr. Kakaibhai Kothari who were present as press reporters also had their share. A woman named Kesari who had gone to the station to get some ice for a sick child was driven out of platform. Two volunteers were unconscious for about six hours and others for about two hours. Two others are in a precarious condition.

A mass meeting of the public was held the next day wherein it was decided to hold a mass Civil Disobedience day on the 2nd of June and people from all parts of Kathiawar were invited to join. There was an enthusiastic response and messages of sympathy poured in from Halvad, Limbdi, Bhavnagar, Kandi, Rajkot, Dhara, Vadra, Wadhwan and other places. The Police, in their turn, began daffing a greater force to cope with the situation. They changed their tactics and early the next morning it was declared that no trains shall halt either at Ranpur or any of the next stations both ways.

But people who came trudging all the way from distant places.

SATYAGRAHA IN KERALA Vigorous Boycott Of Foreign Cloth.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 1. Salt Law has been broken in several places, urban and rural. Several arrests and convictions have also been made in the course of last month. Prominent among those sentenced are given below:—

Sgt. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer (Of Sabari Ashram)—9 months' R. I.
Sgt. K. Kelappan (President, Kerala P. C. C.)—9 months' R. I.
Sgt. K. Madhavanar (Secretary, K. P. C. C.)—9 months' R. I.
Md. Abdur Rahiman (Editor, "Al-Ameen")—9 months' R. I.
R. V. Sarma, E. A.—9 months' R. I.
R. Krishna Pillay—9 months' R. I.
P. K. K. Sankara Menon (new Secretary, K. P. C. C.)—3 months' R. I.

MOUNTED SOWARS CHARGE THE SATYAGRAHIS.

What Messrs Deodhar and Natarajan Saw At Dharsana.

"INVOKE PROVIDENCE'S AID".

The following is the continuation of the statement issued jointly by Messrs. G. K. Deodhar, K. Natarajan and Kusse B. Tyabji about the assault on Satyagrahis at Dharsana:—

It appeared that volunteers were allowed to proceed some 200 yards inside the boundaries and then ordered to retire and on their refusal they were belaboured with lathis until they reached the boundary and for a considerable distance thereafter. They were then chased by galloping Sowars by which time most of them had received very large number of blows. Subsequent scenes in which a large number of wounded volunteers who were brought on stretchers, some with injuries in more places than one and some even in unconscious condition supply proof for the complaints that severe injuries were inflicted on volunteers after they were arrested if they returned to raid. Mr. Waman Mukadam, ex-M.L.C., who led a party was first arrested and was then beaten.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

They heard of complaints of grossly abusive language and Satyagrahis felt that keenly. Another very serious charge was of pressing and other force on vital parts, namely, testes. In several cases medical examination showed either one or both testes were swollen. It seemed strange that higher authorities present on the spot should not know it. Still more serious thing was what they saw with their own eyes that after the Satyagrahis were driven out of the salt boundary mounted European Sowars rode at

K. Kumar (leader, Travancore Satyagrahis)—9 months' R. I.
A batch of twelve volunteers under the leadership of Capt. G. Sreedhar, has, I understand, arrived in Bombay yesterday, on its way to Dharasana.

The former venue of the Kerala Satyagraha campaign was Payyanur, N. Malabar, but since the 20th inst., Satyagraha camps have been arranged in Calicut, Cannanore and other centres as salt satyagraha is being offered throughout Malabar.

MUSLIMS AND SWADESHI.
The All-Kerala Muslim Young Men's Association, at its meeting in Ernakulam with Mr. K. Uppl, M.L.C., in the chair, resolved to promote Swadeshi industries by using only Swadeshi articles.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.
Five members of the Madras Swadeshi Committee will arrive to-morrow (Tuesday) to take steps to popularise Swadeshi. They are three professors of three Madras Colleges and two ladies.

PALGHAT VOLUNTEERS.
Mr. C. S. Nilakantha Iyer with a batch of volunteers have started an intensive programme of work including village reconstruction work and the picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops. They are also doing excellent propaganda work in removing various social evils including untouchability, unapproachability, etc.

ALL-KERALA SATYAGRAHA.
It is understood that an All-Kerala Satyagraha campaign will be made on the 8th June next, when the Salt Law would be broken in as many places as possible and vigorous picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops will also be carried out.

PROGRESS OF HAND-SPINNING.
It is extremely gratifying to note that Kerala is not in the least backward to other provinces in the promotion of Khadi and hand-spinning. Almost every home has got a charka and tucki with which to fight out the huge mills of Lancashire and Manchester. Spinning and weaving classes have been established in various centres by enthusiasts in order to carry on the campaign to a successful stage.

A MUNICIPAL WALK-OUT.
At an ordinary meeting of the Palghat Municipal Council held last Wednesday, Mr. T. K. Ramaswami Iyer, a Councillor, moved a resolution protesting against the Government's repressive policy. As the Chairman ruled it out of order, fifteen out of twenty councillors walked out in protest.

NO SALES FOR TWO WEEKS.

AHMEDABAD, June 4.
The Ladies Samiti has resolved to continue vigorous picketing of foreign cloth shops despite the ordinance. Several merchants of Ahmedabad have suspended sales for a fortnight in protest against the Ordinance and have telegraphed to the Viceroy informing him of their decision.—A. P.

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AMERICA AND INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I dare say that I am not the only American who is just a little peeved at the way this "Anti-Humbus" jumped on to "American". Nothing but the truth was stated in "American's" letter to you. No slander was cast against the British Empire, as why come out with a lot of the usual English tommyrot.

I don't wish to start a debate or argument with this fellow because, in the first place the subject isn't worth arguing about and in the second place I am getting a little fastidious in the sort of people I argue with. More than likely he is one of those birds that couldn't make a living at home so was sent to India by his friends so he couldn't spunge on them any more. I believe I can picture him—young—probably not dry behind the ears yet, (his letter to your brother paper proved that) lives in a chummy, has two suits of clothes (one a tuxedo) spends his off time at the Taj or Green's drinking chota pegs and endeavoring to look like a "burra sahib". I expect he is like the rest of his ilk—calls all coolies, drivers and servants either "swine" or "sod" or some other equally nasty name. In fact I have an idea that he is like all the rest of them—shouts loudest when on top and whines just as much when on the bottom.

What was the matter with "Anti"? A few truths hurt his feelings?—is that why he broke into newspaper work?—so he could make misstatements under the misnomer of "Anti-Humbus"? The lynch law is applied in a very few sections of some of the Southern States in America. For a new country the United States of America has certainly the right to be proud of the fact that she was able to rid herself of a fate that would have been as bad as that of the people of India, unless they follow the advice of their leader Gandhi.

All of "Anti's" arguments were just as foolish as the one about the lynch law. He should consider that my country is new but has realized that all people have feelings. He should remember that England, although one of the oldest countries that claims to be civilized, only recently abandoned its torture chambers and ships of horrors. England has always been noted for squeezing her colonies by taxing everything that it was possible to tax. She tried it on America when she shipped her tea to us but our forefathers dumped the lot into the Boston harbour. Trouble arose, of course, but it didn't take long to teach Britain and the rest of the world that human beings will allow themselves to be tread upon just so long.

Indians, you "must" realize that America is not a land—America has gone through the same throes that you are now undergoing—America is "not" pro-British but she "is" heartily in sympathy with the fellow who is down—the fellow who is experiencing the same bitter treatment that British gave her not so many years ago.

Do not let any professional propagandist lead you to believe that Britain has a rope around America's neck. We know a part of the indignities that have been thrust upon you.

But—if you are in earnest with your struggle for freedom—if you believe in your Gandhi—if you truly want to govern yourselves, take a tip from an American. "United you will win, divided you will fail." Cannot you forget your creeds, your castes? Whether you are Hindu, Parsee, Mahomedan "you are Indian". Be proud of your religion but make that religion safe by uniting. I have friends among all of you, I respect your religions and beliefs and hope that someday soon you will all join hands and work for the thing you want most. Your Freedom from Slavery—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, May 29. A YANKEE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 4.
Ahmed, Clamont, Port Blair.
Gharinda, Logan, Calcutta.
Rosier, McDonald, Fremantle.

DEPARTURES.

June 4.
Karoa, Fishley, Durban.
June 5.
Inverbank, Forsyth, Calcutta.
Hannover, Peary, Genoa.
Neuenfels, Stryker, Hamburg.

LOADING.

June 4.
Steamer Gairsoppa for Calcutta.
Steamer Pasha for Rangoon.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.

S S Ahmed:—The Eastern S N Co's steamer Ahmed arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Blair with a cargo of timber and 10 passengers.

S S Gharinda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gharinda arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Rosier:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Rosier arrived in harbour yesterday from Fremantle with a cargo of wheat.

S S Inverbank:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Inverbank will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Hannover:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Hannover will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Neuenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Neuenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.
S S Karoa:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karoa sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1930.

Mr. Benn Repeats His Old Platitudes.

FORCE BEING USED IN INDIA'S INTEREST,
HE SAYS.

"URGE FOR EQUAL STATUS IS THE
GREATEST FORCE IN INDIA TO-DAY."

LONDON, June 3. Mr. MacDonald, on behalf of the Government, welcoming the delegates to the Imperial Press Conference, emphasised that the great problem for present and future was to co-ordinate individuality and co-operation, for striving to be a nation in the Empire and simultaneously maintain ourselves as a community. These problems underlie the greatest part of the work of the Imperial Conference, namely how to merge the Imperial spirit of the rule into the Commonwealth spirit of counsel.

INDIANS ABROAD.
Mr. Wedgwood Benn pointed out that the desire for Indian workers in many industrial fields in the Commonwealth reminded him that the people in India took a very deep interest in the welfare of these emigrants and rightly demanded equality of status. Nothing would be more helpful in consolidating points of union between different parts of the Empire than the acknowledgment of this equal standing.

EQUALITY OF STATUS.
Referring to the political question, Mr. Benn remarked that a vast majority of people of India did not participate in civil disobedience campaign, but there was among all classes and races in India a deep, sincere and urgent desire for equality of status which was a very difficult problem that ever confronted the Commonwealth. He declared that respect for law must be preserved in India's own interest.

PRIZE FOR IRWIN.
Force was in no sense applied for the purpose of protecting British Dominion. Emergency powers would pass with emergency. It was no part of British policy to carry on the Government of India on principle of "Divide and Rule".
"We desire to see harmony supplant communal dissensions. None has laboured more for it than

Lord Irwin. The goal of British policy is Dominion Status for India.
AN OLD SLOGAN REPEATED.
"Whilst it is true," continued Mr. Benn, "that legislative changes are necessary to give effect to this policy, we have attempted to reflect the spirit of the policy in our day to day relations with India, even under the existing constitution. The Government of India is not responsible to the Central legislature, but it tends more and more to look for the support and guidance to the legislature. At the same time, the control of the Secretary of State is being steadily withdrawn."

IN INDIA'S INTEREST.
History shows that the freedom of Dominions has grown no less by such practice and tradition than by statute, just as popular rights in Britain are as much a question of use and wont as of legislative protection. Behind the policy lies the fundamental principle that in India, as in Dominions, the object of the Government is the interests of its own people. This is not to say that the Government must pursue a selfish, or, in an international sense, an anti-social policy.

FIELD FOR EXPLOITERS.
Mr. Benn instanced the increased cotton duties militating against Lancashire as proof of Indian interests being the predominating factor. Mr. Benn stressed the latter point, "because it is fundamental and because there is a school of thought represented by but few in Great Britain which believes that force is remedy and would treat India as field for British exploitation."

Sir Stanley Reed thanking Mr. Benn said that the urge for equal status and, nationhood was the greatest force in India to-day. It was Britain's task to reconcile that aspiration with the maintenance of the fabric of law and order.—Reuter.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOP IN BHIWANI.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Bhiwani, writes:
The liquor shop at Bhiwani being picketed by the Congress volunteers since 30th May and the sale of liquor has been reduced to almost nil.
Volunteers prepare contraband salt every Sunday according to the Congress instructions.

SIR STANLEY JACKSON TO GO HOME.

SIMLA, June 3.
Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, will proceed on four months leave with effect from June 5, 1930. During his absence Sir Hugh Stephenson will act as Governor of Bengal and the Hon. Mr. J. B. Sifton, will act as Governor of Behar and Orissa as already announced.—A. P.

HOW DOMINIONS CAN RELIEVE BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYMENT.

Problem For The Imperial Conference.

LONDON, June 3.
In the House of Commons at question time Mr. MacDonald stated that on the approach of the Imperial Conference the nature of its business necessitated the separation of offices of the Dominions and Colonies, with a head over each. "Economic relations between the Dominions and ourselves have always been a matter of great interest to this Government. There have been exchanges of views on the question with Dominions and the whole question will be thoroughly examined, preparatory to what will be one of most important discus-

sions at the Imperial Conference." FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.
He was anxious that the contacts already established between the Lord Privy Seal on the one hand and the Dominion Ministers on the other should in future be more effectively used both for inter-Imperial purposes and for our own unemployment policy. (Loud and ironical opposition laughter). Therefore, he had decided to ask Mr. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, to take up the State Secretaryship for Dominions and the latter had consented. The consequent readjustment in the machinery dealing with unemployment would be announced in due course.—Reuter.

SHOPS CLOSED FOR 10 DAYS.

Protest Against
Picketing.

SEQUEL TO PANDIT
MOTILAL'S ORDER.

DELHI, June 3.
As a protest against picketing by Congress volunteers which commenced yesterday, retail dealers in foreign cloth have closed their shops for ten days. It may be recalled that the Delhi Congress Committee entered into a compromise with dealers of foreign cloth last month by which the dealers were allowed to clear their present stocks.

It now transpires that Pandit Motilal Nehru has intimated the Delhi Congress Committee that the compromise is invalid as it was arrived at after the meeting of the Working Committee of May 3. The local Congress authorities, therefore, recommenced picketing.—A. P.

HUGE FIRE IN DELHI.

Bank Building Burnt Down.

DELHI, June 4.
A huge fire broke out in Chandni Chowk, the biggest trading centre in Delhi, resulting in the National Bank, building and a number of shops adjoining it being burnt down. The shops belonged to hosiery, clocks, watches and optical goods dealers.

The cause of the fire is not known. A. P.

BIGGEST EVER SEEN.
The fire is described as one of the biggest ever seen in Delhi. It appears at about 11 p.m. Manor House, one of the shops in the National Bank building caught fire and soon a block of twelve adjoining shops were also involved. The flames were visible for a mile around and a large crowd was attracted to the scene. Fire engines could produce no apparent effect for the first half hour. Subsequently the fire was checked at the back of the buildings and shortly after it was brought under control in front. By this time, the whole premises occupied by the National Bank of India had been burnt to ashes as also several neighbouring buildings.

15 SHOPS GUTTED.
Altogether 15 shops belonging mostly to dealers in hosiery, clocks and watches were gutted. Panic was so great in the locality that the Agent of the Mercantile Bank which was in the same row removed all cash and account books to the Imperial Bank and people in the lane behind the houses burnt took their children and valuables to places of safety.

ITALY'S GESTURE TO FRANCE.

Suspending Naval Construction

ROME, June 4.
A gesture to France was made by Signor Grandi addressing the Senate on the subject of Naval Treaty. He said that pending negotiations on questions not solved at the London Conference Italy was prepared to suspend her naval construction programme for 1930 provided France did likewise.—Reuter.

TUTOR SHOT DEAD.

A Cambridge Tragedy.

LONDON, June 4.
Mr. Alexander Wollaston, Fellow and tutor of the King's College, Cambridge, was shot dead in his rooms in Cambridge by a first year under-graduate, D. N. Potts who also shot and wounded, Detective-Sergeant Mills and then shot himself. Potts is in the hospital in a critical condition. Mills is recovering.—Reuter.

LATER—Potts has died. He had been absent for some days without leave and was in the tutor's rooms being interrogated in that connection. Mr. Wollaston was shot through the heart and killed instantaneously.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

A public meeting of the women of Vile Parle will be held on Thursday in the Bhamburda Mandir Hall to celebrate Gandhiji's arrest at 4 p.m. (S.T.). Mrs. Jammal Bajaj will preside and Mrs. Hansa Mehta will be among the speakers.

ALLEGED ABUSE OF MAHATMA.

How An Ex-M. L. C.
Was Treated.

BULSAR, June 3.
The Publicity Officer, Bulsar Camp, writes:
Sgt. Waman Mukadam, ex-M.L.C. who led a batch from the Panchmahals to raid Dharasana Salt Depot, was, after arrest, abused, insulted and belaboured by a European Officer who is alleged to have said: "You coward, you are responsible for bringing these people." The Officer then gave him a blow and took him to a cabin and a Police man was told that there was his old friend and he could deal with the accused in any way he liked.

Leaving Mr. Mukadam in custody, the Officer went back to disperse the crowd. He returned after a while with Mr. Antia, MAHATMA ABUSED?

The Officer again began pouring abuses on Gandhiji such as "Damn your Mahatma, Damn your country." Mr. Mukadam was searched and his badge and a penknife taken away by Mr. Antia. The European Officer then called him names. Mr. Mukadam told the Officer that they keenly resented being repeatedly addressed as thieves, rogues and rascals. The Officer further informed him that he must leave by 2 o'clock train. He was then pushed away, the Officer saying "Go away straight."—Free Press.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF WORLID TROUBLE.

No Woman Assaulted.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes on June 4:—
As the wire fencing round the temporary jail at Worli had been broken down by the prisoners and the outside public, it was decided on Monday evening last to put up a guard fence on either side of it. The work was commenced yesterday (Tuesday) morning by a party consisting of 6 British officers and 120 other ranks from the 8th A. A. Battery, Royal Artillery and the 14th Heavy Battery, Royal Artillery and 1 British officer and 5 British other ranks from the Defence Light Section, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners.

WOMEN PROTEST.
During the course of the work it was found necessary that the space between the fourth chawl used for the prisoners and the adjoining chawl, which is occupied by workmen and their families, should be wired in order to prevent the outside public from getting at the wire through the passage ways and doorway of that chawl. Immediately this work began some women, who were living in the chawl, were induced to sit on the steps of the doorway and to refuse to move.

WORK MUST CONTINUE.
Attempts to persuade them to move led at once to an uproar among the prisoners gathered on the inside of the wire. For a time they were pacified, but at about 2.30 p.m. the situation grew worse and the Superintendent of the Jail reported that trouble appeared imminent. Shortly after 3 p.m. the Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Secretary Home Department arrived on the scene and it was decided that the work must proceed. Police reinforcements were sent for and after a guard had been drawn up the work continued.

LATHI CHARGE.
By this time the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District had arrived. Renewed attempts were now made to persuade the women, who were still sitting on the chawl steps, to move, but these attempts only resulted in renewed uproar among the prisoners who tried to rush the fence and began to throw stones. The Commissioner of Police and the Presidency Magistrate warned them, but after the Officer Commanding the detachment from the Royal Artillery had been hit on the face with a stone and several police sergeants and men had been hit, it was found that warnings were of no avail and the police charged the prisoners with lathis and drove them back into their chawls. This occupied but little time.

ANOTHER CHARGE.
The prisoners, however, continued to shout and scream from their chawls and to throw stones and then again endeavoured to approach the spot where the

RONALD SHAY IN FURY.

Accuses Mahatma Of
"Insensate Folly."

A POST-PRANDIAL
OUTBURST.

LONDON, June 4.
Marquis of Zetland (formerly Lord Ronaldshay), presiding at the annual Calcutta Dinner last night vigorously denounced the activities of Mahatma Gandhi. He said that in his insensate folly, Mahatma Gandhi had forgotten that the essential basis of organised society was respect for law. At a time when all parties in Britain were prepared sympathetically and generously to consider India's claims for further steps towards self-government, Mahatma Gandhi had aroused in the minds of many people grave doubts of the wisdom of any further concession. Indeed, in some quarters, a demand had arisen for a drastic curtailment of the concessions already granted.

HANDS OF THE CLOCKS.
Marquis of Zetland himself did not agree with the latter demand and said: "If we were prepared to burn the Simon Report before it was published and to double or quadruple the army of occupation and govern India for an indefinite period under Martial Law, we might temporarily put back the hands of the clock but this was not policy that Lord Irwin had been sent to India to carry out. To denounce the Viceroy for most courageously carrying out in the face of great difficulties, the policy he had been sent out to carry out, was grossly unfair to a great public servant and great disservice to the country."—Reuter.

DIVINE AID FOR SIMON REPORT.

An Appeal For Prayers.

LONDON, June 4.
Reverend Alfred Sharp, President of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches has appealed to Free Churches to offer "special continuous prayers on behalf of India in the serious crisis through which she is passing."

The appeal states that prayers are especially urgent as the Simon Report is shortly to be published and it must be discussed in an atmosphere of goodwill and co-operation all round.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN COAL DISPUTE.

Settlement At Last!

NEWCASTLE, June 4.
(New South Wales).
All the difficulties in Coal fields of the miners employed before the stoppage in March 1929 have resumed work, thus ending one of most determined labour disputes that have ever occurred in Australia.—Reuter.

troops were working. A second charge was ordered and the prisoners again chased into their chawls and guards placed over the doorways. One platoon of the 3rd/19th Battalion Hyderabad Regiment had by this time arrived.

74 CASUALTIES.
The casualties numbering 74, very few of which are in any way serious, were removed by Municipal and Congress ambulances. The Congress ambulances took some of the casualties to the Congress Hospital in spite of the fact that those in charge of them had given an assurance that this would not be done and that the prisoners would be taken to the J. J. Hospital. Of the 25 cases taken to the J. J. Hospital 11 have already been discharged.

WORK CONTINUED.
The work on the wire fencing then continued. Two British Officers and one Company of the 3rd/19th Battalion Hyderabad Regiment arrived shortly after 6 p.m. and when the wire fencing had been completed at 11.15 p.m. the detachment from the Royal Artillery was withdrawn. All the troops had been withdrawn by 12.30 a.m. this morning.
At no time during the operations was any woman assaulted or injured.

ONE-FIFTH OF EVERY BRITISHER'S INCOME IS DERIVED FROM INDIA.

Lord Rothermere Again!

LONDON, June 4.
The "Daily Mail" to-day splashes the second article from Lord Rothermere pointing out the extent to which Britain depends upon India for her prosperity. Lord Rothermere says: "At least four shillings in the Pound of the income of every man and woman in Britain is drawn directly or indirectly from the connection which England has with India."

He concludes: "We cannot allow the safety of the most vital of all the assets of our Empire to be jeopardised for a single moment longer. For, to us India is not far from being our all in all."

It is noteworthy that in this anti-Indian campaign Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere stand united.

The readers of the papers owned and directed by these two magnates including readers in the Provinces are estimated to number about 10,000,000.—Free Press Beam Service.

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R-101 TO FLY TO INDIA.

Britain's Airship
Programme.

£2,300,000 SPENT SO FAR.

LONDON, June 3.
The House of Lords discussed the Empire Air Services on the motion of Viscount Gage who, requesting information on the proposed developments, referred particularly to Indian Air Mail. He paid a tribute to the value of service between Cairo and Karachi and contrasted it with the disappointing service from Britain to Cairo.

Lord Thomson, replying pointed out that 22350 miles of regular air routes were operating in the British Empire which were second only to those in the United States. He said that the date of extension of the Indian service to Australia was largely dependent upon Australian Government.

Lord Thomson hoped that the extension would begin by the end of 1931. He said discussions were at present going on with the Government of India as regards the route across India and pointed out that Air Mail from Karachi to Delhi was at present being carried at charter rates, whereas their ideal was one of overhead arrangement from London through Port Darwin across Australia.

NEGOTIATING WITH ITALY.
As regards the proposed Cairo-Cape Service, Lord Thomson said that the route should be completed to Central Africa by the end of 1930 and to Cape Town in spring of 1931.

Referring to Indian Air Mail Lord Thomson pointed out that its permanence depended on local arrangements with countries over which it passed, but as far as Britain was concerned there was not the least difficulty experienced in reaching agreements with countries over which it was now passing. He said the difficulty with Italy was largely due to trade rivalry, and negotiations would continue in the same friendly spirit as in the past. Lord Thomson had no doubt that satisfactory arrangement would eventually be reached.

RESORT TO TRAIN SERVICE.
Continuing His Lordship said that Indian air mail was an established route functioning with the greatest regularity and remarkable punctuality, through in winter months resort to train service might continue to be necessary for a part of the journey.

Referring to Lord Gage's complaint in regard to accommodation at Jask, Lord Thomson pointed out that concession from Persian Government expired in 22 months and until this was certain to be renewed, it would not be worth the Company's while to build permanent structures for passengers. Every effort was being made to persuade the Persian Government to come to a definite arrangement.

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Dealing with airships, he emphasised that the present programme was experimental and tentative, and said that it was impossible to lay down the future policy, until the result was known of two important scientific experiments shortly to be made. First at the end of June when R-100 would fly to Canada and the other in September when R-101 would fly to India. If flights were successful, construction might be urged of seven and a half million cubic foot ship which was about the size for a commercial proposition in the building of which collaboration

FIRING AT MADRAS.

1 Killed: 20 Injured.

MADRAS, June 3.
The Police opened fire this evening at a meeting held to consider the starting of a mass campaign to break salt law at Cholinganalur, a suburb of Madras, where Satyagraha has been going on for the past one month. The Police ordered the dispersal of the gathering. On refusal, a lathi charge was ordered. Later, the Police opened fire killing one and injuring 20.—Free Press.

Seven volunteers were arrested to-day, four while manufacturing salt at Thakk Chat and three for defying Section 144 at a meeting attempted to be held at the High Court beach, when the gathering was forcibly dispersed by the Police.—Free Press.

NO MINISTER OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Cabinet Responsibility Again.

LONDON, June 4.

Though it is very probable that the Vernon Hartshorn will be appointed to the office of Lord Privy Seal, the departure of Mr. Thomas from it means the abandonment of the experiment of "Minister of Unemployment" and the reversion to the system of Cabinet responsibility as a direct result of the Labour dissatisfaction at the time of Sir Oswald Mosley's resignation. Henceforth Mr. MacDonald will preside at the special Committee of Ministers dealing with unemployment.—Reuter.

FOUL PLAY ESTABLISHED.

MONTEREAU RAILWAY DISASTER.

PARIS, June 4.
The police enquiry into the MonterEAU railway disaster has definitely established the fact that it was a malicious attempt to wreck the train by placing a trolley on the line.—Reuter.

FLAMING VESSEL FOUNDERS.

A Canadian Disaster.

BAGOT, June 4.

A terrific explosion occurred aboard the passenger steamer "Goenaga" on the Magdalena river. The flaming vessel sank immediately. Forty bodies including those of captains have been recovered and 35 persons saved. Many have sustained severe burns.—Reuter.

R-101 FOR INDIA.

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